

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy and rainy. Temp. 53° (13-40). Sunday, cloudy with showers. LONDON: Friday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 53° (13-40). Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 53° (13-40). SUNDAY: Cloudy. Temp. 53° (13-40). WETTY: Friday, CHANNEL: Friday, ROMA: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 53° (13-40). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 53° (13-40).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1978

Established 1887



Spanish Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa points out results of constitutional referendum.

Spaniards Vote 'Yes' 11-to-1; A Third of Electorate Abstains

By James Markham

MADRID, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Spaniards today expressed self-congratulatory sentiments after yesterday's peaceful and affirmative vote on the country's democratic constitution. But in political quarters, many saw disquieting portents for the minority government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

"A great day of authentic historical content," exulted the conservative Barcelona daily La Vanguardia. "After 50 years," declared Alfonso Guerra, number-two man in the Socialist Party, "Spain has a democratic constitution."

The government-run referendum, supervised by poll-watchers from the main parties, was less than a model of clarity or good organization. Two figures for the total electorate were given out — at first 25.6 million, later 26.8 million — with the second figure finally prevailing. Official results showed that 13.7 million Spaniards, or 58 percent of the 26.8 million who could have voted, cast "yes" ballots. About 1.4 million voted "no."

Affirmative votes easily swamped the negative ones by 87 to 7.9. But, according to the government figures, only 17.9 million Spaniards aged 18 and over exercised their right to vote, putting the rate of abstention at a troubling 32.3 percent. About 3.5 per cent blank ballots were cast, theoretically raising the abstention level to almost 36 percent of the electorate.

Campaign Boredom

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the fragmented rightist Popular Alliance, announced that he had voted "yes" but he speculated, along with many others, that a large number of the abstentions represented voters who in June last year voted for Premier Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center. "There is no doubt that the credit of the government has dropped a lot," Mr. Fraga asserted, "and that the constitutional campaign bored a lot of people, and that the absurd use of television had a boomerang effect."

Politicians compared the high abstention level with last year's landmark elections, which turned out a hefty 78 percent of a smaller electorate limited to those 21 and over. "The big parties must pay attention to a certain disenchantment among the people," warned Simon Sanchez Montero, a veteran Communist leader, "because the people see that democracy does not resolve the problems they face."

The Socialists, the country's second-largest party after Mr. Suarez's, and the Communists both campaigned forcefully for a "yes" vote. In some areas where they had already demonstrated electoral strength in big cities such as Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, and the southern swath of Andalucia — the voter turnout tended to be above the national average.

In thinly populated rural areas where Mr. Suarez's party is fairly strong, abstention levels were not always high, but in several such provinces the number of "no" votes was striking: Burgos 12.6 percent, Toledo 14 percent, Ciudad Real 10.9 percent.

Amsterdam Tied Up By Transport Strike

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7 (AP) — An unexpected strike by public employees against proposed pay cuts paralyzed Amsterdam's transportation network today.

Streetcars, buses and subway services did not operate until midday, leaving thousands of commuters stranded. Traffic jams built up around the city as Amsterdammers took to their cars, while others walked to work or rode their bicycles.

Highlights of Constitution

MADRID, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — The following are the main points of the constitution voted upon in yesterday's referendum:

- Spain is a social and democratic state based on freedom, justice, equality and political plurality. The form of government is parliamentary monarchy.
- The unity of the nation is indissoluble, but the right of regional autonomy is recognized and guaranteed.
- Political parties which respect the constitution and laws may form and function freely. Their internal workings must be democratic.
- Trade unions and employers' associations may be established freely.
- The mission of the armed forces is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain, and defend its territorial integrity and constitutional order.
- The voting age is 18.
- Religious and ideological freedom is guaranteed, along with freedom of speech, press, association and assembly.
- The choice of education is free. Basic education is free of cost and obligatory.
- The right to strike is guaranteed.
- The constitution recognizes the free market economy and provides for consumer defense.
- The king is head of state. The crown is to be inherited by successors of King Juan Carlos de Borbon.
- The king names the premier and can dismiss him under the terms of the constitution.
- A two-house parliament is composed of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate.
- A constitutional court is to determine whether laws and decrees are constitutional.

Shah's Foes Reportedly Plan Showdown

Foreigners Rush to Flee Iran Upheaval

TEHRAN, Dec. 7 (AP) — There was a rush for flights out of Iran today as reports circulated that opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi were preparing a bloody showdown with government troops this monthlong holy season.

Large groups of American dependents arrived in Tehran from turbulent provincial areas as U.S. companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Fluor Corp. and others evacuated families. At least two U.S. companies chartered planes for families of employees when airlines reported their flights were filled.

"We want to get out," said Mrs. Betty Robinson, wife of an American aircraft executive based in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

for tickets after airlines announced that they had canceled flights in and out of the city for Sunday and Monday, the critical days of the monthlong holy season.

Troops kept hundreds of persons out of Tehran's airport today as people shoved and yelled in the fight for plane seats.

An estimated 8,000 foreigners, including 5,500 Americans, have fled in the past 10 weeks. Thousands of Iranians, fearful after 11

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Five Days of First Biracial Polling End Today

Namibians Vote in Shadow of Chiefs, South African Troops

By John F. Burns

OMAMUNDUNGO, South-West Africa, Dec. 7 (NYT) — In a South African Army tent pitched under a broad marula tree, Johannes Joseph exercised a right yesterday that had been denied to blacks since the spike-heeled soldiers of Kaiser Wilhelm I turned this and territory into a white man's dominion nearly a century ago.

Mr. Joseph, a 25-year-old migrant worker who spends most of his year as a fish cannery hand in the distant Atlantic port of Walvis Bay, cast a ballot in a national election.

Despite boycott demands by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), a black nationalist group that is fighting a guerrilla war, Mr. Joseph showed up at the polling station holding one of the registration cards issued to more than 440,000 people in the territory, including more than 90 percent of black adults.

Hopping off the tribal government truck that brought him from his village five miles away, Mr.

Joseph, dressed in suit and tie, stepped into a shrouded-off area at the back of the tent with a white South African electoral official, Theunis Klopfer. Mopping his brow in the 105-degree heat, the official asked the illiterate young black what party he favored, and received a reply.

Chief's Choice

Mr. Klopfer marked an "X" on the ballot and returned it to Mr. Joseph, who folded it in an envelope and stuffed it into the ballot box. Outside, he said that his choice among the five participating parties had been determined by advice from his tribal chief, who is a supporter of the multiracial coalition favored to win the election overwhelmingly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"We are supporters of our chief," he said, gesturing toward a cluster of thatched huts 200 yards away where the chief, Emmanuel Elfas, was presiding at a tribal divorce court held in a sandy clearing between the huts. "The chief knows what the elections are for, and what is good for the people."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Later, Mr. Elfas insisted that he left the 10,000 people under his authority to make their own ballot choices. But the 43-year-old chief reminded reporters that his brother, Philemon, who was chief minister of the vast tribal area of Owamboland, was assassinated three years ago by SWAPO gunmen.

The role of the chiefs, whose authority is backed by South Africa as the ruling power in the territory, is one of many questions that have been raised by those weighing the fairness of the election.

Credibility Sought

Others concern the lack of complete secrecy in the balloting, the heavy presence of South African troops and police at polling stations, particularly in the guerrilla zone of Owamboland, and the use of government vehicles to carry voters to the polls.

South Africa, anxious to win international approbation of the polling, has paid first-class travel and accommodation expenses for 65 reporters, academics and politicians from Western countries, in-

cluding the United States. Dozens of news organizations, including The New York Times, have paid the expenses of their representatives themselves.

The election began on Monday and ends tomorrow. Credibility is crucially important for South Africa, which has been involved in a dispute with the United Nations over the territory for three decades.

Pretoria has withheld approval of a plan for fresh elections next year under UN supervision, in which SWAPO would take part.

By holding an "internal" election now, South Africa is honoring a commitment it made to political groups in the territory that a one-man, one-vote ballot would be held by the end of the year.

Some Indications

But it is also trying to boost the stature of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, whose white and black leaders propose to divide power in the territory along racial lines, with the whites maintaining a veto. SWAPO has denounced the alliance's plan as a "sellout" to the 90,000 whites.

In Owamboland, the semidesert region adjacent to the border with Angola where SWAPO claims its strongest support, a helicopter and bus tour yesterday of five polling stations permitted no final conclusions as to the fairness of the balloting, but gave some indications.

At four of the stops, reporters were greeted by tribal chiefs, who denied SWAPO allegations that they had "rigged" the voting in favor of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which would sustain tribal authority. Of a dozen voters who were questioned, most said that they reached their own decisions, but several like Mr. Joseph, said that the chief's preferences were paramount.

Some Indications

"I just decided what is my feeling," said Albertina Elago, a 20-year-old cafeteria waitress who cast her vote at a government administrative center at Okahao, 25 miles south of the Angola border. Miss Elago and a companion, Martha Imbili, said that they wanted the "peace and independence" offered by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's election posters, not the violence of SWAPO.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Abu Dhabi	4,500 Drs.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	175 Drs.
Algiers	1,75 Drs.	Iceland	150 Drs.	Nigeria	70 Drs.
Bahrain	1,25 Drs.	India	100 Drs.	Poland	125 Drs.
Bangkok	4,000 Drs.	Indonesia	100 Drs.	Portugal	25 Drs.
Beirut	1,500 Drs.	Iran	100 Drs.	Romania	400 Drs.
Caracas	2,500 Drs.	Iraq	300 Drs.	Saudi Arabia	250 Drs.
Denmark	3,75 Drs.	Israel	300 Drs.	Sri Lanka	100 Drs.
Dubai	4,50 Drs.	Jordan	300 Drs.	Sweden	200 Drs.
Egypt	2,25 Drs.	Korea	300 Drs.	Turkey	125 Drs.
Falkland	3,00 Drs.	Liberia	125 Drs.	U.S.A.	15 Drs.
France	3,75 Drs.	Lithuania	22 Drs.	U.S.S.R.	50,25 Drs.
Germany	1,50 Drs.	Malta	25 Drs.	Yugoslavia	20 Drs.
Great Britain	30 Drs.	Morocco	100 Drs.		

4 Western Nation Leaders Plan Summit Next Month

NATO Ministers Frown on Parley With East Bloc

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — A meeting between NATO politicians and Warsaw Pact leaders was proposed today by British Foreign Secretary David Owen, but the suggestion drew a negative response from most Western representatives.

In his statement to the NATO Ministerial Council, Mr. Owen called for "collective consultations" between Western foreign ministers and their Warsaw Pact counterparts to "develop a political dialogue between NATO and the Warsaw Pact" that would advance detente.

Other Western officials appeared surprised by the suggestion, and Mr. Owen's statement was clarified later. British sources said that he meant to suggest a meeting at the mutual and balanced force-reduction talks in Vienna to add a "political dimension" to the negotiations.

The prospect of a political meeting would "concentrate people's minds" for a negotiating breakthrough, a British source said.

Calling for the dialogue to mark NATO's 30th anniversary next year, Mr. Owen appeared to have in mind a meeting next fall. Britain made a similar proposal last May, but it was ignored.

Warsaw Pact officials in the past have not shown interest in such a meeting, indicating that they believed it would produce more human-rights criticism.

While several Western governments led by West Germany, expressed reservations about the U.S. approach on human rights, a State Department spokesman reaffirmed U.S. intentions to continue its outspoken policies. This view appeared to call into doubt the chances of creating a new forum with the East bloc.

A State Department official questioned whether Mr. Owen's proposal had come at a propitious time, and West German officials said that it was "pointless" until the Warsaw Pact had agreed to Western estimates of the actual number of forces under discussion.

France in the past has rejected "block-to-block" negotiations. Italy, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands have cautiously accepted the concept.

In Bucharest, Western diplomats said that Mr. Blumenthal will go to Romania this weekend as a show of support for President Nicolae Ceausescu, after a new test of strength with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

After four days of trade talks in Moscow, Mr. Blumenthal flew to Bonn yesterday to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. U.S. officials said that rather than have Mr. Blumenthal come directly home, the aim was for him to visit Romania this weekend.

Six days ago, Washington received fragmentary and unconfirmed intelligence reports of Soviet troop movements near the Romanian border, raising speculation that there might be more to the quarell than had emerged.

However, U.S. specialists in Soviet and East European affairs were skeptical that Moscow would proceed as in its 1956 invasion of Hungary or its 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, because of the likely disruption to the whole trend of East-West relations. Officials said yesterday that there had been no confirmation of the troop movements.



The Dutch foreign minister, Christoph van der Klaauw, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns conferring yesterday.

From Treasury Secretary Blumenthal

Romania to Hear U.S. Support

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT)

— President Carter announced today that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal will go to Romania this weekend as a show of support for President Nicolae Ceausescu, after a new test of strength with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

Mr. Blumenthal will be the first Cabinet-level official to go to Romania since Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Washington in April. The last Cabinet member to go to Bucharest was Earl Butz, the agriculture secretary in the Ford administration.

Mr. Blumenthal is expected to discuss trade and political issues. But his principal mission will be to show support for Romania's independent foreign policy.

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Reluctant Endorsement

Romania had "vetoed" for high-level U.S. representation at last Friday's celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Romanian state, which involved territorial annexations from Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Soviet Russia, at the end of World War I. But officials said that the United States was reluctant to make a "significant statement" on his arrival.]

Mr

As Rebuilding Resumes

Some Christians in Beirut Decide It's Time to Leave

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Rebuilding has resumed in the predominantly Christian section of eastern Beirut after a devastating round of fighting between militiamen and Syrian peacekeeping troops.

But many people have decided they have had enough, that it is time to leave.

In one place, a man used concrete blocks to begin rebuilding a flour mill amid the rubble of collapsed buildings, burned-out cars, severed power lines and broken water mains.

Elsewhere, a photographer decided to stop risking his family's lives day after day.

A small property owner decided that he had had enough, that he wants his children to go to school and have a normal life. A hairdresser left when he could not earn enough to pay the rent because his customers, mostly foreigners, had gone.

The foreigners were the first to leave because most embassies have ordered dependents out and discouraged their citizens from remaining unless they have urgent business.

What U.S. Employees Gone

what st. foreign companies have withdrawn their non-Lebanese employees since the renewal of serious fighting in July. There were 250 strong or companies here, each with a few years' U.S. employee, before the start of the civil war; now there are only 100.

"There are men like George told her and lost everything when he didn't see his concern was burned hook. He civil war and then started to work with scrap machines for bank loan. He made a right now, this year, with more around than he could handle. He around is to expand. Now he is he's gun is to expand. Now he is America's waiting now until new year to make any new statements," he said, "because we are afraid there will be a new Arab-

Carter Increases Pressure For Israel-Egypt Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

important, Mr. Carter stressed that he felt it was.

"If we go past the Dec. 17 deadline for negotiating a treaty between Israel and Egypt, it will cast doubt on whether the Egyptians and Israelis would carry out the difficult terms of the upcoming peace treaty," he said.

And, he added, "it would set a precedent that would have far-reaching adverse effects."

The president continued:

"We consider the December date to be very, very important . . . perhaps at this point more important than Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat [do].

"If the Egyptians and the Israelis violate the three-month limit for negotiating this treaty, it will be a very serious matter for us and I think that's why we're sending C. Vance to Egypt and perhaps then to Israel."

Mr. Carter said he intended to make this view "clear to both leaders on Secretary Vance's trip."

Later today, the president delivered the same message to Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, who paid a farewell call on Mr. Carter prior to leaving his post after five years here.

Mr. Carter told the outgoing envoy: "I think any violation of that very solemn date . . . would be a serious precedent to set for the future."

He added: "That's why I want to go over there I hope they sign before you leave here." Mr. Dinitz agreed on the urgency, and said: "I think time doesn't work for peace."

After his meeting with Mr. Carter, the ambassador said that Israel was not to blame for the delay.

"We have done everything in our power to bring about agreement," he said. "It takes two to make peace."

He purposely avoided naming

Israeli war after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty."

Many Lebanese predict that such a conflict will take place in Lebanon because Syrian forces are here and because there is no strong central authority to resist.

Fighting in October between Christians and Syrians was reported to have left more than 400 dead and 1,200 wounded.

During the 1975-76 war, the Maronite Christians persuaded the Syrians to help them defeat the Lebanese Moslems, who were allied with leftist Palestinian forces.

Since President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last year, the Syrians have joined the Palestinians and the Maronites have gravitated toward Israel.

Despite their divisions, the Lebanese Moslems and an increasing number of Christian lefists and moderates disapprove of the Maronite-Israeli link, calling it suicidal, and look to the assistance of Syria, for assistance.

Maronite militia leaders said their aim in the October fighting was to prevent a renewal of the mandate of the largely Syrian peacekeeping force. Privately, they acknowledged that they hoped to internationalize the conflict.

They said they hoped that Israel, which has repeatedly offered to protect Lebanese Christians from "annihilation," would intervene against the Syrians and that this would require the use of United Nations forces in a partition like that between ethnic Greeks and Turks on Cyprus.

The moment was ill-chosen, however, coinciding with the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations at Camp David.

Israel sent fighter planes over the Lebanese capital and made a token strike on a Palestinian refugee camp, but it took no action against the Syrians and made it clear that Israel was not ready to sacrifice peace with Egypt to help the militia forces.

The United States and France concurred with that position.

Settlements Dispute

The new dispute about settlements that the president referred to stemmed from Israeli radio reports that several new colonies would be built in the occupied West Bank.

Yehiel Kadishai, head of Mr. Begin's secretariat, said in Jerusalem last night the government had no plans for immediately starting settlements after the Dec. 17 expiration of a moratorium on them. But he added that "the freeze expires on Dec. 17 and the government can decide to take any action on what happens after that date."

Mr. Carter was asked today whether he considers that this development, which creates a new irritant on the eve of Mr. Vance's mission, violates the Camp David accords? "Yes, I would," he responded.

My interpretation of the Camp David agreements, and you know that Prime Minister Begin disagrees with this interpretation, is that there is a moratorium on the establishment of new settlements until agreements have been reached on how to establish the autonomous government on the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

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United Press International
Masayoshi Ohira stands to applause after being elected premier by Japan's lower house. At upper right is outgoing Premier Takeo Fukuda. Next to him is Foreign Minister Sunao Sano.

Ruling Party Unites for Vote

Japan Parliament Elects Ohira Premier

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Masayoshi Ohira was elected prime minister of Japan by Parliament today after a bitter contest within the governing Liberal Democratic Party that suggested an era of political infighting was ahead for the main

the Defense Agency, And Masumi Esaki, 63, also a Tanaka faction member, will be minister of international trade and industry.

Mr. Ohira gave four posts to his own followers, four to the Fukuda faction, two to the group lead by Yasuhiro Nakasone, an ally of Mr. Fukuda, and three to followers of Mr. Tanaka.

Gomi Yamashita, 57, a leader of the Tanaka faction, will take over

and an independent with a "clean" image, will head the Justice Ministry, where he has the task of handling the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Mr. Ohira's close friend and political supporter, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, on trial for allegedly taking bribes in that affair,

Front leaders met after the speech apparently to decide whether they would now agree to further negotiations on a plebiscite or whether Mr. Somozza should resign or serve out his term until 1981.

200 to 1,000 Prisoners

The president said that martial law would be lifted immediately and that the amnesty law, which will cover political prisoners and exiles as well as Sandinistas who lay down their arms, would be sent to Congress in 30 days.

He estimated the number of political prisoners at 200. A Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission spokesman said that it was closer to 1,000.

Mr. Somozza also said that he

Dominica Wins Approval at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7 (AP) — The UN Security Council voted unanimously yesterday to admit the newly independent Caribbean Island of Dominica as the 151st UN member. The world body had 51 members when it was founded in 1945.

The General Assembly's final approval of the tiny nation's membership late this month was regarded as certain following the council's action.

Dominica, with a population of 80,000, and San Tome-Principe are the second smallest nations in the United Nations. The smallest is the Seychelles with a population of 60,000.

The attacks have called into question the British Army's recent dismantling of security barriers in some towns — such as Londonderry, where traffic now flows freely for the first time in six years.

Recent bombings have been timed to the hour in towns up to 100 miles apart, evidence of sophisticated planning as well as readily available materials and personnel.

In a statement the IRA said that

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Baltic Forces Expanded**Denmark Raising Alarm Over Soviet Naval Moves**

By Drew Middleton

in from being...
resolution, which
attempts to seize
of Scandinavia
of Venezuela, Co-
in Cuba, Guinea, Co-
in Yemen.

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CKNTRU, U.S. —
for jet crashed
to land at an
German military
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German Starfighters

Dismay
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Western naval strategists expect
"chokepoints" like the Oresund and
the Great Belt to be held by
allied air and naval forces. The
forces now available would have to
be quickly reinforced if they were to
make this mission.

Other analysts have character-
ized the new Soviet forward strate-
gy in the Norwegian and Baltic
 Seas as essentially defensive, in-
tended to keep Atlantic nuclear
submarines and their missiles away
from Soviet bases in the Murmansk
area and at Kronstadt near Lenin-
grad.

High Priority

The defensive aspect of Soviet
deployments was noted in a paper
recently published by the Atlantic
Council, which said the Soviet high
command put a "high priority" on
the ability to counter U.S. "sea-
based strategic systems."

Danish sources believe that an
offensive to secure the exits from
the Baltic would combine airborne
troops, amphibious assault forces
and a major effort to neutralize
Denmark's early-warning systems
and internal communications.

In the last two years Soviet, East
German and Polish naval units
have operated extensively in the
western Baltic, with some units
steaming around the Danish is-
lands of Sjaelland and Fyn.

Atlantic alliance specialists on

West German Bank Makes Offer To Bail Out City of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (UPI) — A West German bank has tentatively offered financing to the city of Cleveland, which faces default on \$15.5 million in loans in eight days. The Cleveland Plain Dealer said today in a copyrighted report.

Cleveland financial director Joseph Tegreene acknowledged that he is discussing the possibility of West German financing for the city.

The newspaper said it obtained an international Telex from Ulf Siebel of Frankfurt, a principal of Richard Daus & Co., Bankier (Dansbank), which outlines an offer of a dollar loan of \$30 million to \$50 million at 10 percent or a loan in deutsche marks of 50 million to 80 million at 6 percent.

"I'm exploring a lot of possibilities, but the only people I'm negotiating with or courting are Cleveland banks," Mr. Tegreene said.

He is trying to get the local banks to refinance \$15.5 million in short-term notes that come due Dec. 15. Failure to refinance the notes would mean default for the city.

AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY


Peoples Temple member Paul McCann being escorted Wednesday by FBI agents after arriving in New York from Guyana. He was subpoenaed to testify today in the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan.

2 Sons of Peoples Temple Leader Subpoenaed**Jury Calls 17 Cultists in Ryan Murder**

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — Seventeen followers of the Peoples Temple, including two adopted sons of temple leader James Jones, were subpoenaed today to tell a San Francisco grand jury what they know about the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others at a jungle airstrip in Guyana.

It was the first legal action against any of the 44 Peoples Temple members who have returned thus far.

Laura Johnston, a nine-year member, said that all of those who arrived last night had been subpoenaed to appear in U.S. District

Court in San Francisco before a grand jury investigating the slayings of Nov. 18.

Several other members confirmed that they had received subpoenas. Seven said that they were to appear in San Francisco either tomorrow, Saturday or next Wednesday.

Shortly after he arrived at Kennedy airport, Paul McCann was served with papers ordering him to appear tomorrow in San Francisco.

An FBI official said that no ar-

rests were made after the interviews.

Rep. Ryan had gone to the temple's agriculture commune in the jungle — named Jonestown, after the leader — to investigate charges by relatives of temple members that some were being abused and forcibly detained.

As Rep. Ryan's party of newsmen and aides was to leave by plane, with several defectors, they were shot at by temple members.

Synanon representatives declined to comment on the reason for the applications.

Los Angeles Police Department investigators Jerry Rogers and Marvin Engquist, in charge of gathering evidence in the case against Synanon members charged in the Oct. 10 rattlesnake bite incident of Larry Layton, who is accused by Guyanese authorities of killing Rep. Ryan and the four on the airstrip, is to have a hearing in Guyana Jan. 15.

"However, we don't know what

36% of New GIs Fail to Complete Enlisted Term

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — More than one-third of the nation's military recruits are being flunked out before completing their enlistments, officials said yesterday.

Published statistics showed that the all-volunteer armed forces are not fully meeting recruitment goals and that the number of enlisted women and men opting to stay in for a career has dropped.

The statistics also showed that the number of blacks for the first time topped one-third of the total of new recruits joining the Army during a full year.

Officials said that the first-term dropout rate for male recruits was 36 percent in fiscal 1978. That was the same percentage as the year before, despite a Pentagon campaign to reduce numbers "weeded out" as troublemakers or for inexperience.

The armed forces fell 2 percent short of enlistment quotas of 340,000 for the year, the statistics showed. The shortfall would have been bigger, except that more women signed up than the quotas called for. A total of 38,300 women were taken in, 7,100 more than the year before.

The total number of blacks in the armed forces increased from 18 to 19 percent last year. Among new Army recruits, the rate jumped from 29 to 34 percent.

Organization Said to Have Swiss Accounts**Passport Rush by Synanon Is Reported**

By Bill Farr

and William Overend

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 — An estimated 125 to 150 Synanon residents have applied for passports since early summer, a spokesman for the U.S. passport office in San Francisco disclosed yesterday.

The rush of passport applications roughly coincided with a mid-year trip to Europe by Synanon founder Charles Dederich and other officials of the alternative-lifestyle and drug-rehabilitation organization.

While in Europe, Synanon officials established a corporation in Liechtenstein. Sources, quoting Synanon officials, also have told the Los Angeles Times that during the same period at least two Swiss bank accounts were opened for Synanon.

Among those applying for and receiving passports during the last five months were residents of Synanon facilities in Tulare and Marin counties in northern California and in San Francisco, an Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman said.

No Answers on Travel

When they applied for their passports, Synanon residents were asked to state where they intended to travel abroad, but they declined to do so, the passport official said. He added there was no legal requirement that they specify their travel plans.

Synanon representatives declined to comment on the reason for the applications.

Los Angeles Police Department investigators Jerry Rogers and Marvin Engquist, in charge of gathering evidence in the case against Synanon members charged in the Oct. 10 rattlesnake bite incident of Larry Layton, who is accused by Guyanese authorities of killing Rep. Ryan and the four on the airstrip, is to have a hearing in Guyana Jan. 15.

"However, we don't know what

the significance of all those passports is," Mr. Rogers said. "We are naturally curious about it."

Mr. Dederich's trip to Europe preceded his move to Lake Havasu City, the Arizona resort community where he was arrested last Saturday on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Morantz, 33, who had represented former Synanon members in suits against the organization.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Dederich, 33, was described by officials as being "stone drunk." It was the first confirmation of stories that Mr. Dederich, a recovering alcoholic when he founded Synanon 20 years ago, had begun drinking again.

Former Synanon residents previously had related accounts that Mr. Dederich and other Synanon officials had resumed drinking.

Since the purchase of a motel and other properties in Lake

Havasu, Synanon residents staying there have been permitted to drink wine and beer, although the organization, which began as a small drug- and alcohol-rehabilitation program, had banned consumption of alcohol until this year.

Meanwhile, in Visalia, Calif., a hearing opened on the claim by Synanon attorneys that tapes seized by the Los Angeles police on Nov. 21 at Synanon's remote Badger facility in Tulare County were taken illegally because the search warrant was faulty.

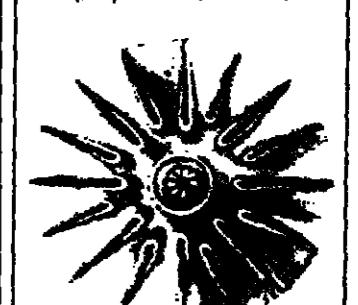
The tapes were crucial in the filing of charges by Los Angeles authorities against Mr. Dederich of conspiracy to commit murder.

Synanon lawyers are asking that the tapes be suppressed as evidence and returned immediately.

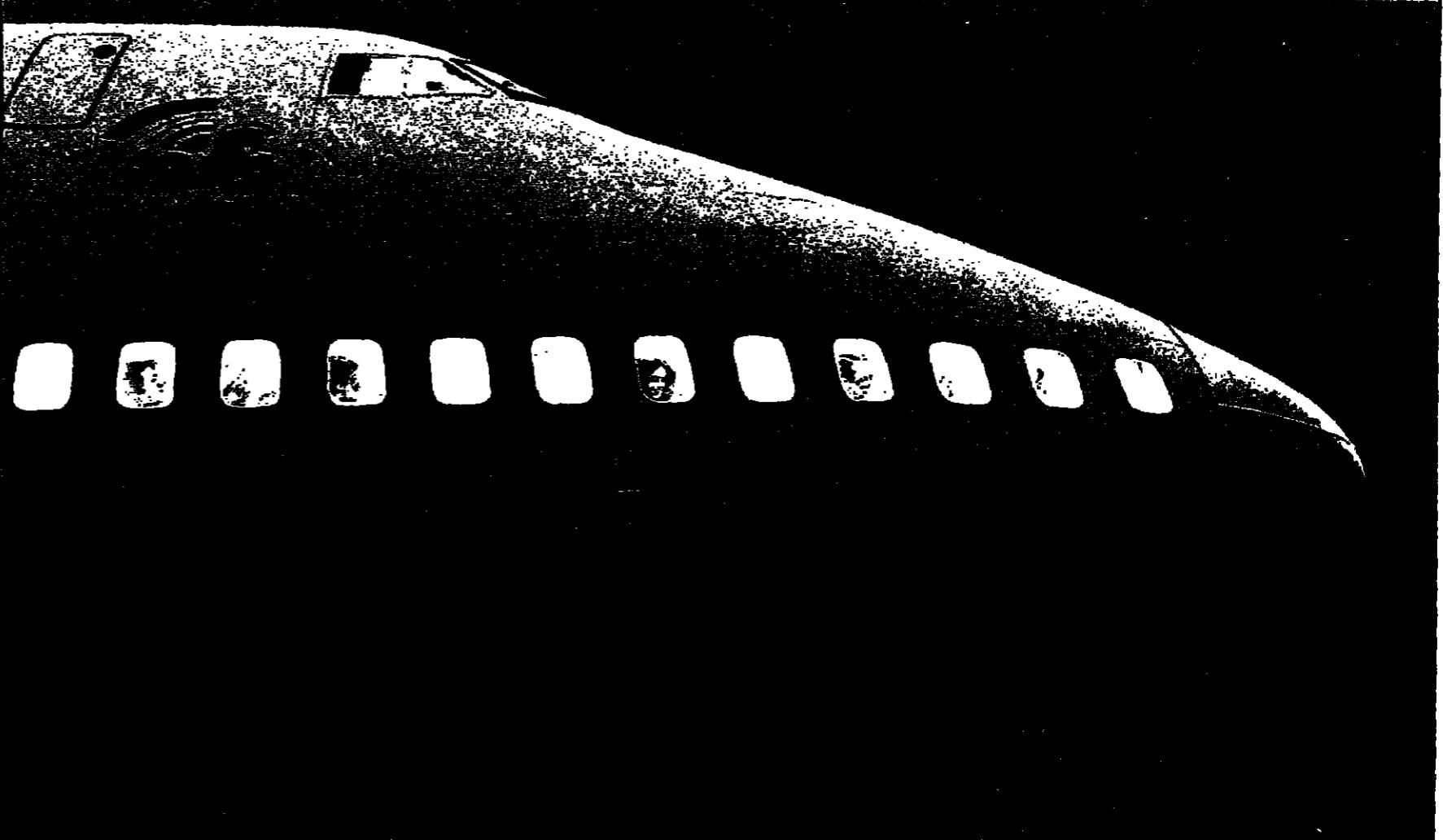
© Los Angeles Times

la chrysanthème
ZOLOTAS

Treasures from greece:
a reproduction of the recent findings
of Vergina
(Philip of Macedonia's tomb)



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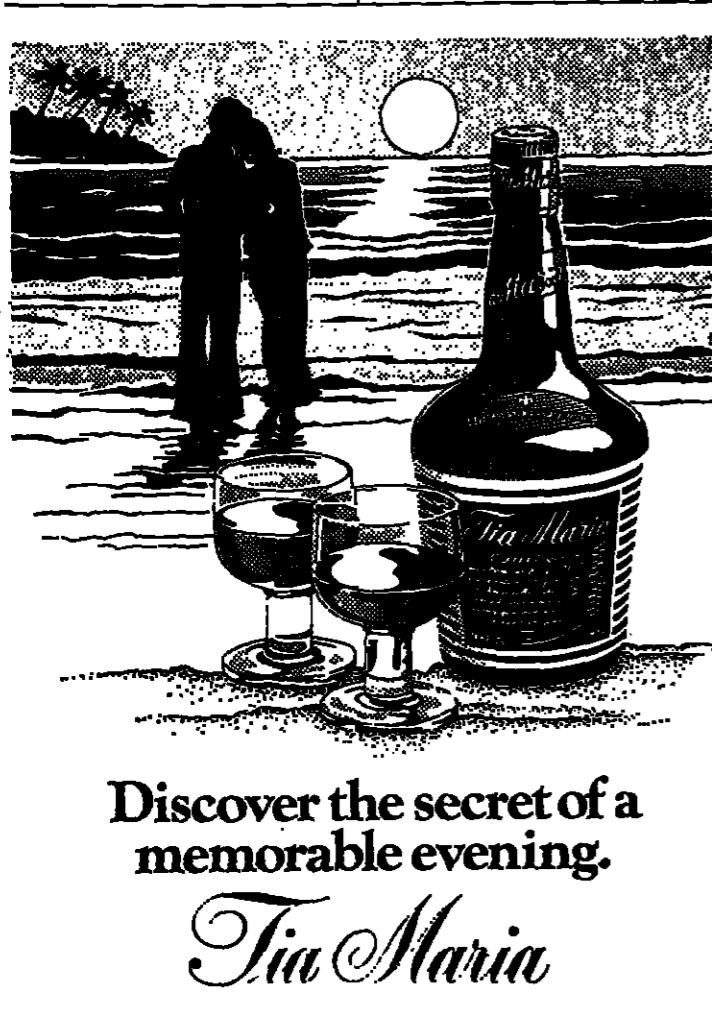
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Tia Maria

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Jannita Cospini in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER	Attractive	Large, diversified int'l corp.	New London	25-30; min. 5 yrs. exp. in communications; Mktg exp.; Eng., Fr., German, Spanish, Italian.	Ref. R3/454/INT, R. Stuck, Morris Brothers & Kirby Ltd., 80 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JH.	LNT. 3-11-78
REGIONAL SALES MANAGER	Extraordinary compensation package	Industrial Water Treatment.	Southwest Asia	Proven track record in sales mgmt.; knowl. of water treatment &/or refinery process chem. technol.	Ref. R 1228, Raymond Trileman, 52228 Neuilly, France.	LNT. 3-11-78
TECHNICAL MANAGER Southeast Asia	Extraordinary compensation package	New subsidiary of major corp. (Industrial Water Treatment).	Southwest Asia	Several yrs. of proven exp. in water chemistry of large ind. systems; min. 2 yrs. working exp. S.E. Asia.	Box D 1238, Raymond Trileman, 52228 Neuilly, France.	LNT. 3-11-78
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	c. \$12,000 + car (tax free)	Well-established small company.	India, Saudi Arabia	30-45; qual. accountant; min. 5 yrs. exp. multi-national co.; Eng., Arabic.	Ann Casper, P&R Overseas, 43 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AB, Tel.: 01-2357038	Financial Times 1-12-78
HOTEL FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Negotiable	Inter. Continental Hotels Corp.	Paris	Eng., Fr.; accy, anal. or equiv. exp.; marketing, hotel, food & drink processing.	Box F, 1982, Raymond Trileman, 52228 Neuilly, France.	Financial Times 3-11-78
FINANCIAL MANAGER Saudi Arabia	c. \$24,000	Leading Belgian Construction Co.	Istanbul	Head; min. 5 yrs. negot. exp., prof. with construction ind.; Eng. + Fr.	Ref. R375, Wohl Whaley As. Ltd., 43 Grosvenor High Street, London W1, Tel.: 01-237 0386.	Financial Times 3-11-78
GENERAL MANAGER	\$25,000 tax free	Expanding Soft Drinks Prod.	Starfish, U.K.	Entrepreneur used to working on own initiative; sales, exp., exec. important that tech. exp.	Box 32225, L.L.T., 182 Kingsway, London WC2.	LNT. 2-12-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Based on education & exp.	Belgian subsidiary of large international group.	Belgium	Head in fin. & bus. adm., MBA or equiv.; Eng., Fr., 30-35; solid negot. in mult. accdg. practices.	Box B 1237, Raymond Trileman, 52228 Neuilly, France.	LNT. 2-12-78
SALES MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales. of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels 50% travel	Chemical engineering; Eng.; 5-10 yrs. exp. tech. sales.	Vector Europe, 67 Ave. A. Noyelles, 1850 Bruxelles.	LNT. 2-12-78
PRODUCT MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales. of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels, substantial travel	Tech. Eng. Chemist or chem. engineer; Eng., Fr., + R., Spn. or Ital.	Vector Europe, 67 Ave. A. Noyelles, 1850 Bruxelles.	LNT. 2-12-78
RANK CARD REPRESENTATIVES	Commercial with exp.	American Card Association.	New York some int'l travel	Master Charge card mgmt. exp.; 2-3 yrs. exp. as mgr. of a Master Charge plan; Eng., +.	Personnel manager, Interbank Card Co., 600 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10019.	LNT. 2-12-78
SENIOR INT'L LENDING MANAGER	c. \$15,000	Well-established overseas bank.	London	35-45; min. 5 yrs. recent exp. in corp. banking (merchant bank or int'l bank).	Jack Curtis, Corner Plan Ltd., Chichester House, London WC2A 1ER Tel.: 01-242 5775.	The Economist 2-12-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	\$28-25,000 or equiv. for currency	Far East Freight Conference	The City	Eng., Int'l. Bus. Eng.; min. 45; commercial person with sales, ability, able to work with left shipping field.	Ref. 13.164, M.J. Webb-Dowen, OME Int'l Ltd., 35-39 Market St., London W1V 9LB, Tel.: 01-524 4933/4.	The Economist 2-12-78
ASSOCIATE LEGAL DIRECTOR	First Class	Pfizer Europe (int'l pharmaceutical co.)	Brussels	30-35; min. 3 yrs. exp. legal dept. of large int'l. corp.; Eng. + Fr.	Mr. C.A. Hickey, Pfizer Europe, 55 Rue de Madrid A. Papier, 1160 Brussels.	LNT. 5-12-78
GENERAL MANAGER		Plastic Laminated Sheets.	Israel	Tech. oriented exp. in this field; knowl. cost accdg. & budget control; Eng. + Fr.	Transcan Canada AG, Rosenbergstrasse 112, 8308 Zug, Switzerland.	LNT. 5-12-78
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKER	Negotiable & very attractive	Major int'l division of insurance brokerage, consulting & actuarial firm	New York City	Int'l underwriting &/or brokerage exp. with sound property &/or casualty hand; CPCU or ACSI.	Vice-President-Int'l., Box N° 225 NPM, 655 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.	Wall Street Journal 5-12-78

Botha Delivers Angry Warning

South African Press Gets a Broadside

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7 (Reuters)

— Prime Minister Pieter Botha, commenting on a far-reaching scandal involving misuse of secret funds by the government's Information Department, today delivered an angry warning to the press and other critics of his administration.

"We are sick and tired of being represented as thugs," Mr. Botha said in his first parliamentary appearance as prime minister. "I want to warn those who continue to besmirch our public representatives that if they continue in this way they will unleash forces of which the end results cannot be seen."

He warned newspapers, which played a major part in uncovering the scandal, that they should not indulge in "trial by press."

Mr. Botha said an official committee had recommended that the government should continue with 56 of the 138 secret projects started by the now-defunct Information Department, which conducted an international propaganda campaign for South Africa.

Praise for Judge

Opposition leader Colin Eglin called on the government to resign, and for the setting up of a parliamentary commission to investigate the scandal. He praised the role of the press in exposing the affair, and the "courage and independence" of Judge Anton Moser, who on Nov. 2 forced the issue to a climax by releasing evidence of the scandal which he had found while investigating currency-exchange control violations.

U.S. Post Office Lists '78 Loss of \$379.4 Million

HOUSTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — The Postal Service lost \$379.4 million in fiscal 1978 but hopes to break into the black with a \$180 million surplus next year, Postmaster General William Bolger has announced.

Mr. Bolger spoke after the Postal Service Board of Governors approved an immediate 15-month experiment with a new computer-generated service and tentatively accepted plans for a same-day intra-city mail delivery — much of it to be bills from large companies.

Both proposals must be approved by the Postal Rate Commission and are expected to stir opposition from private competitors.

The postmaster pointed out that the \$379.4 million was less than the originally projected \$1.2-billion deficit for the year ended Sept. 30, and 45 percent less than last year's \$688-million deficit.

As Commercial Role Grows

By David Lamb

NAIROBI. — With little publicity, Canada has emerged as a major presence in black Africa, gaining friends and influence at a relatively low cost.

Unlike some foreign nations here, Canada's interest in Africa are not primarily political, strategic or ideological. They are commercial, based largely on the hope that its developmental aid will continue to open Canadian markets on a continent traditionally oriented toward France and Britain.

Canada devotes about 40 percent of its aid budget — or \$400 million a year — to Africa, dividing it evenly between French-speaking and English-speaking countries. It maintains diplomatic missions in 13 sub-Saharan countries and has

517 volunteers, similar to those of the Peace Corps, in 18 countries.

"A lot of people in Africa couldn't even tell you where Canada is," a Canadian diplomat said, "so I can hardly accuse us of having vested interests on the continent or of trying to extend our military goals or political influence."

"Although we're seen as part of the Western developed group of nations, we're viewed for the most part as having clean hands. Our interests here aren't suspect the way those of the big powers are."

Canada's relations with Africa date to the early 1960s when Ottawa began aid programs with the newly independent English language-oriented members of the British Commonwealth. By the second half of the 1960s, Canada's

presence was extended to French-speaking Africa. By the mid-1970s, its presence had become bigger than that of Japan or of many European countries.

In Kenya alone, Canada will disburse \$50 million this year in economic and technical assistance. Another \$130 million is budgeted over five years for natural resource management and \$80 million for energy development such as rural electrification.

There are nearly 400 Canadian advisers and technical experts in Kenya and 380 Kenyans are taking technical training in Canada. Another 250 are studying at Canadian universities. The two sons of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda are earning undergraduate degrees in Canada and more than 500 Nigerian are learning technical skills there.

In Zambia, Canadian money is supporting the university's school of agriculture. In Malawi it is building a \$77 million rail line, in the Sudan it is establishing an agricultural-equipment assembly plant, in Senegal it is constructing a desalination dam, in Ghana it is underwriting a hydroelectric project and in Nigeria it is helping to develop the slogging agricultural sector.

Canada's aid effort in Africa closely resembles that of the Netherlands and the Nordic nations. Last year, Canada was the first Western nation to cancel the loans owed by the Third World. It wrote off loans to 12 countries, including eight in Africa, with a face value of \$313 million and an actual value of \$35 million.

Politically, Canada's stance in Africa closely parallels that of the United States. As a member of the United Nations Security Council until its term expires this December, it is one of five Western nations trying to work out a peace plan for South-West Africa (Namibia) and it supports peaceful efforts to end minority rule in southern Africa.

© Los Angeles Times

— DAVID LAMB
© Los Angeles Times

1st Space Probe Completes 3d Orbit of Venus

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 7 (UPI) — Scientists monitoring the Pioneer-Venus space mission said yesterday that Pioneer-Venus 1, the first of six U.S. spacecraft in the current mission to carry out a study of the planet's environment, has completed its third orbit around Venus.

The major problem that delayed the community's creation for 15 years, and with which the region must continue to cope, is the great diversity of its member states. They speak three languages — English, French and Portuguese.

— DAVID LAMB
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The agency quoted Energy Minister Mustapha Sabri as saying that the decision was made to spare the country from nuclear pollution.

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Teng Uses Mao's Methods to Purge Cultural Revolution Leaders

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Peking's remarkable street-corner political debates and protests seem to be tapering off now, but the past two years of Chinese history indicate that similar outbursts are likely to occur again in the near future.

After intense wall-poster attacks on some leading members of the Politburo a week ago, the fire began to cool as the hero of the protest, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, declared there would be no purges. However, some old friends of Mr. Teng known to be at odds with certain Politburo holdovers from the era of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have returned to public life in a development that suggests purges will come later.

The street-corner protests, by allowing ordinary Chinese relatively free access to foreigners and relaxing restraints on dissent, have had an enormous social and intellectual influence that goes beyond Politburo politics. But at the political level,

the wall posters seem to represent one more well-timed squeeze orchestrated by Mr. Teng, who wants to ease out party leaders who are dragging their heels in approving his use of Western economic techniques and equipment and his restoration of a technical elite in China.

It is a system that Mao himself, the man who purged Mr. Teng twice, often used. During the Cultural Revolution, Mao overthrew almost the entire central and provincial leadership of the party and threw the country into chaos in one year's time. He eased up only after a particularly bloody series of clashes in August, 1967.

Mr. Teng now uses the technique ironically, to undo as much as he can of what is left of the Cultural Revolution. Two of the more prominent victims of the 1960s purges, former financial expert and alternate Politburo member Po Yip and former party Central Committee secretariat official Yang Cai-ching, reappeared for the first time in public late last week. They

and the several other veteran officials who are expected to be rehabilitated soon, represent the political fruits of this latest upsurge of wall posters.

The gradual approach allows Mr. Teng to work out compromises with members of the Politburo who are not so tainted by the old Cultural Revolution anomalies. This group probably includes Mr. Hua because he was just a provincial official in Human in the late 1960s.

The fact that Mr. Teng has not moved faster indicates that he has encountered resistance in some areas. He told a Japanese visitor a week ago, for instance, that "there are still some problems to be solved" in the rehabilitation of one

Pakistan Death Sentences

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — Three persons have been sentenced to death by a military court here for attempting to derail a passenger express train in March.

of the most prominent Cultural Revolution victims, former Peking Mayor Peng Chen.

now, however," said a Western diplomat. "They talk more about stability and unity than they used to."

Some foreigners have reported being frightened when surrounded by large crowds of Chinese who refused to yield, but the incidents seemed to have arisen more from Chinese curiosity and the language barrier than any hostility toward foreigners. However, some foreigners report that Chinese who gladly struck up conversations last week are now avoiding them or curtly cutting them off.

Peking resumed what is expected to be a long string of posthumous rehabilitations with the recent publication of a report praising the country's former leading bank official, Nan Han-chen. Mr. Nan allegedly committed suicide at one of the violent peaks of the Cultural Revolution in January, 1967.

China also announced it had sent a new ambassador to Vietnam. Yang Kung-su, the new envoy, replaced Chen Chi-fang, who left Hanoi in mid-June reportedly be-



Teng Hsiao-ping
Keyport

cause of ill health. The appointment of Mr. Yang, a former ambassador to Nepal and presently head of the travel and tourism bureau, indicates Peking will continue normal relations with Vietnam despite their simmering border feud and China's support of Cambodia in its war with Vietnam.

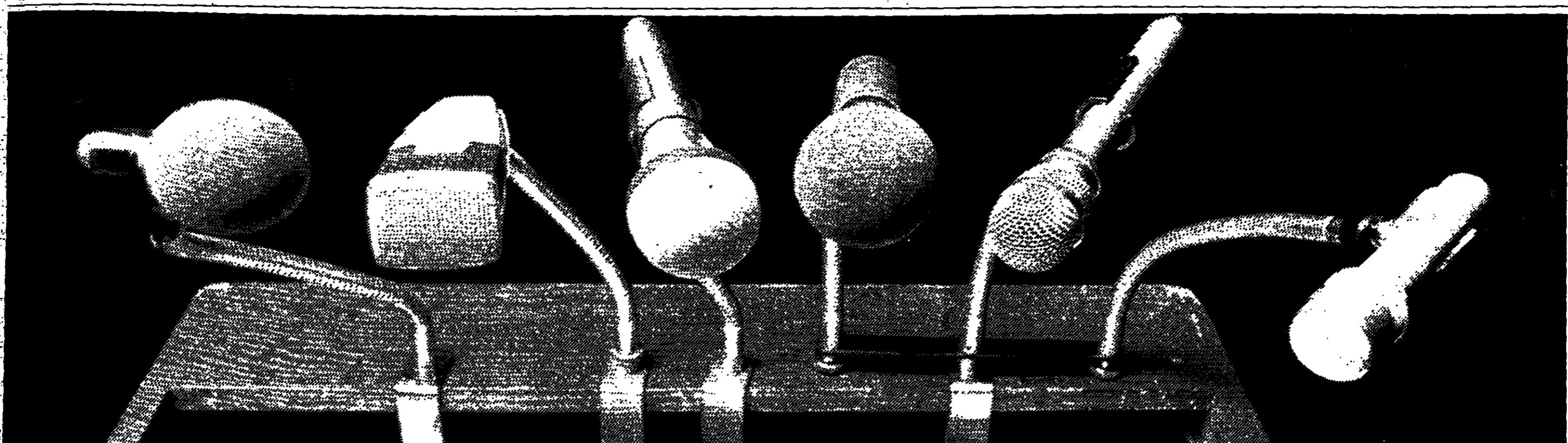
Sales of A-Plants To Peking Need U.S. Approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — The State Department said yesterday that U.S. approval will be necessary before France can go ahead with its plan to sell China two nuclear power plants built under U.S. license.

Discussions between the United States and France on the subject are continuing and no decision has been made, department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

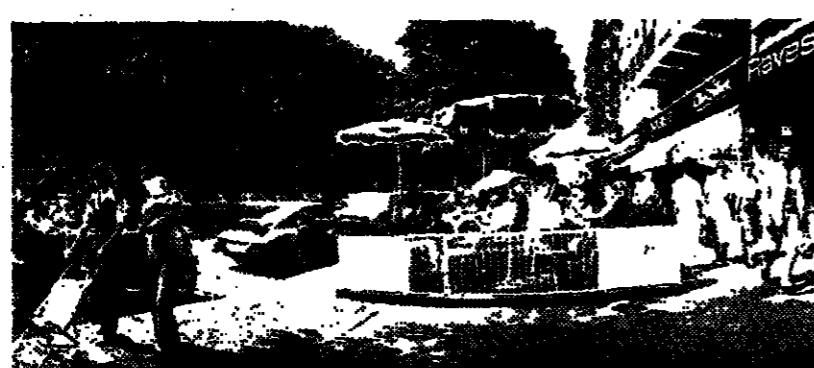
French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-François Denain signed an agreement Monday in Peking for the sale of the two nuclear plants, which would be manufactured in France under license from the U.S. firm of Westinghouse.

"U.S. approval of the transfer to a third country of a reactor manufactured abroad with U.S. license technology would require a determination that the transfer would not be inimical to U.S. interests," Mr. Carter said.

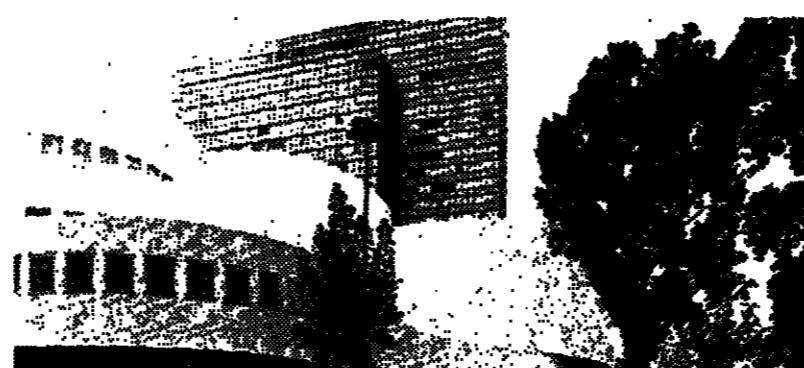


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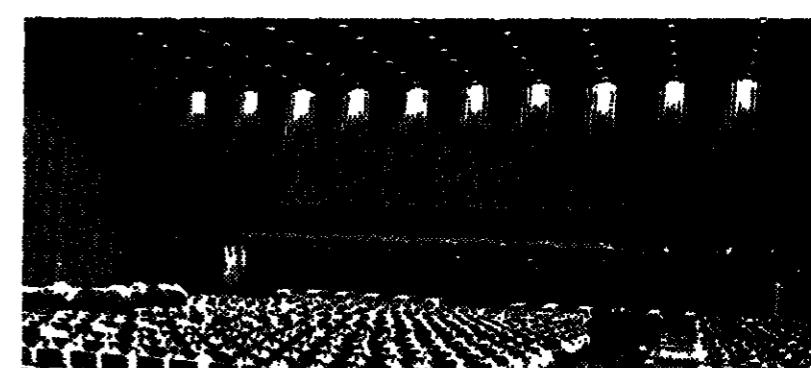
for Düsseldorf, the European City of Congresses, offers all and anything required for a successful and interesting convention, conference or just a meeting. In fact it offers a few, yet vital, extras many others don't!



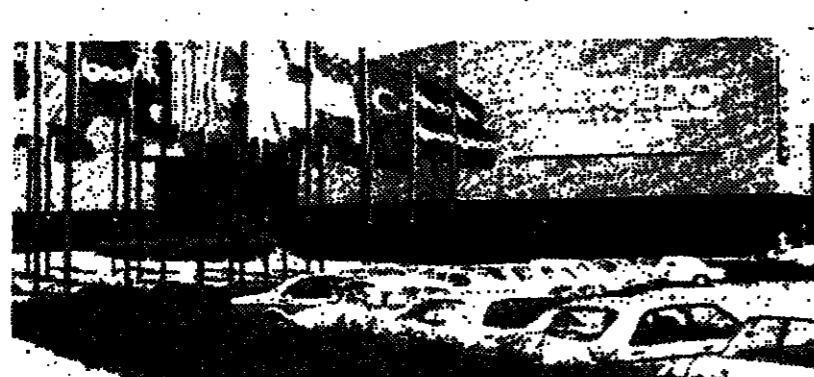
for Example: one of the world's most elegant shopping avenues - the "Königsallee"



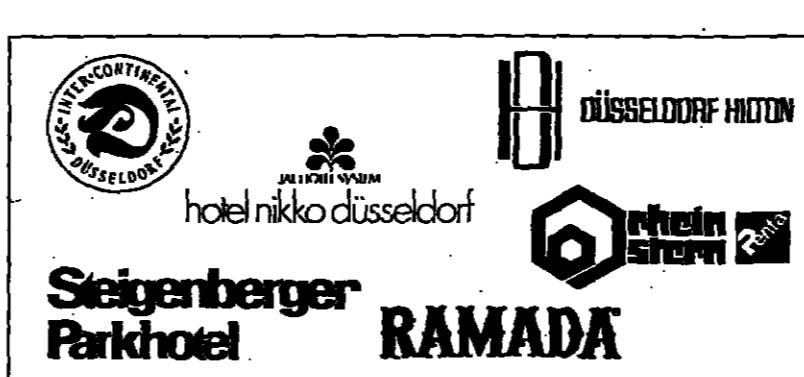
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The Military in the Middle

The appointment, by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of a military government for Iran was virtually inevitable. The shah has been confronted with both ends of the political spectrum, radical students and conservative Moslems, and if the nation that is so significant strategically and in terms of oil supply is not to descend into anarchy, some kind of single rule must be imposed. The shah has allowed for the possibility of change; he has apologized for whatever gave substance to the charges against his government. But for the moment, at least — a moment of strikes and violent demonstrations — he relies on the armed forces to sustain order.

Assuming that the troops are able to maintain the power of the shah, it will still be far from easy to bring Iran to a constitutional regime. For not only are the political extremes opposing him. There is a very widespread discontent in Iran, the result of the political and technological revolution the shah and the times have introduced into the country. This discontent takes many forms. There is the kind of trouble that afflicts the traditional small businessman under the impact of modern merchandizing — France, among other industrial states, has seen that issue arise among the Poujadists. There is a more general disturbance over the way in which the shah has spent oil revenues on weapons — a subject that is probably chiefly focused on the popular wish for something more personal and comfortable than tanks, guns and planes to emerge from their oil wells, but which does have a relationship with Iran's neighbors, including Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Many aspects of these sources of Iranian annoyance with their government find voice in religious traditionalism, which has often been a major political influence in Moslem

countries. Whether through the Mahdi in the Sudan or the Saudi dynasty, an emphasis on religion has and does play a significant role in many states. But — as is the case in Iran today — it is not always easy to predict, in political terms, just what this influence is likely to produce. It can range from forms of socialism, as in Iraq and Syria, through the conservatism of Saudi Arabia to the mere adventurism of an Idi Amin.

The religious rebels in Iran emphasize means — an Islamic republic — rather than specific goals with respect to the country's economy. This is probably one reason why the traditionalists of Iran's Moslem establishment have not clashed with the student radicals, who tend toward more specific forms of socialism. And since the leftist and the religious groups tend to agree about the need for using Iranian funds for other purposes than arms, they have that, too, in common.

But arms expenditures can affect Iran's neighbors and can recreate some of the ties with the Soviet Union that developed during the initial creation of the Iranian oil industry and in World War II. The United States presently shares the opposition the shah has evoked — but there are still memories of Soviet intervention in Iran and there may well be sharp differences over how far a new Iran might drift away from Islamic socialism toward atheistic Communism.

Consequently, Iran needs a breathing period in which to define the aims of the various groups now contending with the shah, and to spell out its national positions, with the United States, with the Soviet Union and with the Arab League. None of these are clear: all could complicate the nation's difficulties. It must be hoped that the military will supply this time of discussion, for the shah as well as for his people. Iran is too important, in place, in power, in petroleum, to lapse into a conflict of moods.

Amin's Invasion

How is it that a crazy like Idi Amin of Uganda gets to be able to invade Tanzania? It's that the Soviet Union, prowling for pawns to move on the African chessboard, loaded up President Amin with the military hardware he has now put to aggressive use against his neighbor. Without Soviet guns and planes — and the encouragement they provide — Ugandan forces would not be sitting on some 700 square miles of northern Tanzania. Amin's claim that he is merely responding to a Tanzanian invasion has no demonstrable basis at all.

The Russians also supply guns to Tanzania; there the Soviet purpose evidently is to displace Peking as Tanzania's leading military patron. This puts Moscow in the position of, in effect, sponsoring one client's aggression against another. Other African states have a powerful interest in persuading the Soviet Union to cut off Uganda. By doing so, Moscow would at once be aiding one of the more progressive African states, punishing the most savage regime on the continent and bolstering the essential African principle of respect for colonially drawn frontiers. Otherwise, since geography and the deployment of forces make it hard for Tanzania to drive the Ugandans out, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere could be in very difficult straits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Crack in Cambodia

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, should accept the invitation of Cambodia to see with his own eyes the human-rights situation in the country its rulers call "Democratic Kampuchea."

Not that Waldheim would see anything his hosts didn't want him to see. No doubt it would be something like an International Red Cross inspector's visit to a sanitized World War II Nazi POW camp.

Certainly he wouldn't see where all the bodies are buried. Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have been liquidated by the Pol Pot regime since 1975, through execution, starvation, disease and overwork, range up to 2 million.

But Western journalists have been invited to accompany Waldheim, and if permitted reasonable freedom of movement they might be able to penetrate some of the sham.

The Cambodian Communists are showing they are not such xenophobes after all. They have belatedly realized they need international moral support in their ongoing war with Vietnam, and the only way to get it is to show the world they are not such beasts as the refugees who continue to flee Cambodia claim.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1903

PARIS — A new device for the detection of underwater sound signals has been developed. The sound of a bell, which was affixed underwater at the base of a lighthouse, has been received over three miles away, during a storm so severe that the beam and whistle from the lighthouse could not be perceived. There is, however, a possible military application for this marvelous lifesaver. If a cruiser could use this delicate receiving apparatus to detect the approach of a submarine boat, half the terrors of this weapon of warfare would disappear.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1928

NEW YORK — The burial of Arnold Rothstein, widely known gambler, who died from bullet wounds following his refusal to pay a \$380,000 poker debt, was held under police guard today in the Cypress Hills cemetery in Brooklyn. Detectives mingled with the throng looking for George McManus, who was at the poker game in which Rothstein lost the \$380,000 and then refused to pay, charging the game was fixed. McManus apparently passed the word that unless Rothstein paid, the debt would be collected with guns. Rothstein's friends are out to avenge him.



Carter Gets a Breathing Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — With the election past and the new Congress two months away from assembling, President Carter and his administration colleagues have — for the first time in two years — a kind of breathing space in which they can assess where they are and where they are going.

It is an important time for the president and for the country. The pace of decision-making will be less frenetic than it was two years ago, in the transition period from his own election to his inauguration. But the decisions will be at least as significant in shaping the future of his government and his 1980 political prospects.

The budget Carter submits this January will be in effect until a month before election day. The legislative program he shapes in the next 60 days will define the domestic agenda for the 1979 and 1980 congressional sessions.

If he is able to negotiate the final terms of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union between now and the end of the year, the SALT treaty will be the focus of the next great foreign-policy debate. If he cannot, the consequence will be felt in defense budgets for the remainder of his administration.

Mideast Talks

Similarly, with the Middle East talks. An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty seems almost assured — something no one would have supposed possible when Carter took office. But it is still uncertain whether that agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement or a barrier to its accomplishment.

The seeds of the present trouble were planted by the huge rise in oil prices which took place almost overnight just five years ago. Gods, perhaps, could have figured out fair and honest ways to spread about the unearned hundreds of billions of dollars that suddenly came flooding in upon the oil-exporting states.

Humans did not. In almost every one of the newly rich oil countries there has been a truly bad distribution of revenues — headlong development leading to social dislocations, rampant inflation, grossly unequal rewards and corruption on a barrier to its accomplishment.

That is no small order. But it is not so intimidating a task as Jimmy Carter faced two years ago, when he set out to construct a government and give it leadership after a shattering election victory.

His skills have developed in the period of apprenticeship, and the priorities for him are perhaps clearer now than they were two years ago. They can be summarized in three words which he used repeatedly in his own campaign: stability, compassion and competence.

World Order

The first two years of the Carter administration have seen significant steps toward the stabilization of the international order. The United States has avoided several temptations for unwise intervention in the Middle East negotiations. And it has played a generally constructive role in Africa, the Far East and Latin America. The Soviet-U.S. equation is unsettled, but not

The same cannot be said about the management of the economy. It has been a period of severe disruption at home and abroad, and Carter's economic policies have not contributed to confidence-building in either arena. The frequent, sudden swerves in policy indicate the president's own dissatisfaction with the record.

Stabilizing the economy must be his first priority. But that process is inevitably going to be painful. And given the power balance in the United States and abroad, the probability is that the people who will be squeezed hardest will be those who are least able to protect themselves — the citizens of the poor nations of the world and the families on the margins of the American economy.

Letters

Company Profits

The story in the IHT (Oct. 31) showing that a survey of 548 major companies showed a rise of almost 21 percent in their after-tax profits during the third quarter of this year must cause many of your readers to wonder whether this does not indicate that many price rises were higher than necessary to compensate these companies for their higher operating costs.

If a heavy tax were levied on increased profits, it would probably discourage companies from raising prices above limits justified by higher operating costs. This should certainly be a most effective way to curb inflation.

JACQUES OZANNE

Nice

Omission

I thank you for the distinction extended to my letter which you cared to publish in your issue of Nov. 2.

Reading it again, I notice that you omitted key words of my text, thus giving to my letter a completely different meaning.

I wrote: "firmly announce full blocking of any further increase of the M1 [money supply], potent credit restrictions and raise in the prime rate."

And you printed: "firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate."

I meant exactly the opposite.

N.J. YANACOPOULOS

Geneva

William J. Leahy

From Dublin:

Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them.

DUBLIN — A Belfast man recently told me that for the first time he was frightened to walk down Dublin's O'Connell Street. In the second quarter of this year there was a 15 percent rise in indictable crime over the same quarter of the previous year, and crimes against the person were up 44 percent. Still, the Irish Republic remains one of the least violent of countries, with a murder rate of less than 5 percent of that of a large American city. In an Irish court an assailant is given the most serious consideration by spectators and judge.

But astonishing by any standards are the constantly increasing numbers of armed robbers of post offices, payrolls, banks, mail trains and armored cars, crimes carried out with such ease that the police are in a constant state of embarrassment.

The latest government figures show that up to October there have been 610 robberies in which more than £1.6 million were taken. Less than 2 percent of the money has been recovered.

The frequency, variety, and coincidence of the robberies have created an atmosphere which has continued to encourage newcomers. In September, two security vans were robbed in two days. If £22,000 was taken from a bakery at gunpoint, £25,000 was taken in Galway by men armed with butchers' knives and pickaxes. In early August, £66,000 was taken in one day in several armed robberies. In one case, "Tackled Bandits Got Away," but in another the police arrived at the scene by accident and in the crossfire a woman clerk was shot in the back. A Kerry postal employee was charged with stealing £37,000 from his place of work, and a policeman was given only one year in prison for inciting a colleague to aid and abet a bank robbery. Two raids in Shannon on one day netted £22,000 from a bank and £36,000 in industrial diamonds.

The relatively loose security in banks is tightening up only slowly. One bank in the western part of the country used to pile banknotes 2 feet high inside the windows that faced on the street. Tellers frequently stepped away from their wide, open windows with stacks of pounds within reach. Many modern bank buildings feature street-level open doors — without armed guards. Transfers of money is handled by unarmed men carrying out "drills." After a recent upsurge in armed robberies, Dublin's largest bank was guarded by heavily armed soldiers — but only for two days.

The police, of course, are embarrassed by their clear inability to cope. Morale is low. Until a recent wage settlement, Irish policemen with 15 years experience earned £1,600 less per year than did their English counterparts.

Lack of Policy

Conor Brady, a Dublin journalist, reports a lack of overall crime policy, little planning, no serious crime unit, no instructions to police on how to handle armed robberies, confusion over jurisdiction, insufficient money for informers, no undercover agents, no modern communications system, no study of police time response, and he concludes "... criminal investigation consists mainly of two men working in a little office at the back of Dublin Castle." Brady claims that he knows of only one case in 900 in which a telephone call from a citizen to the police resulted in the interruption of an armed robbery.

After a famous art robbery a couple of years ago, the lord and lady of the house invited themselves to the train with a red light and made off with £500,000. Soon the office of the Irish Republican Socialist Party was raided and 16 of its members arrested, four of whom were brought to trial before the Special Criminal Court, where republicans are tried without juries. The trial became the longest in the history of the state, and because of the death of one of the judges, there must be a second trial.

On June 7, a nine-man gang took £500,000 from a security van in broad daylight on the Limerick-Killarney road, making use of two-way radios, steel-cutting equipment, hijacked trucks to block the road, and vans painted to look like government vehicles. More recently, £50,000 was taken in Donegal town from a post office mail van.

In none of these cases was the money protected by armed guards. But what may seem like laxness in the response to this crime wave is better explained by the part that history has played in the attitudes of the Irish toward banks and arms. If it is true that with predictable exceptions, the Irish have no great love of banks, it may be said that traditionally banks have been associated with foreign exploitation and have, in fact, played little part in pooling capital within the country.

Even under the current pressures, neither the police, the public, nor the politicians show much will to arm the man on the beat. At the formation of the state, the government, realizing that the Irish people would thereafter remind them of foreign domination, bravely organized an unarmed force. Thus it is that the armed robbers are now putting the government in a difficult moral position. The public is upset mainly if someone gets hurt. A woman postal clerk, describing a robbery on the radio, began, "The lads came in..." And at a recent police mitigation the testimony against the defendants downed that the robbers downed.

As the new Irish parliament opens, the government is under pressure to do something about the problem, but as yet its plans are not clear.

What is clear is that Ireland is suffering from a bad case of uneven development. If it is true that the policies of recent Irish governments are succeeding in building an industrial base, it is also true that such development has badly outrun those ancillary services that tend to mitigate the pains brought about by such rapid development, services like better road and telephone systems. And a modern police force to cope with sophisticated robbers who show no hesitancy to modernize.

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John Hay Whitney

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



A ROW OF SANTAS — Passau (West Germany) Rowing Club out for pre-Christmas spin.

Drift Theory Discounted for Long Voyages

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Having made long open-sea voyages in Polynesian craft sailed by natives without charts or other aids to navigation, members of a small group of researchers believe they can now explain what were probably the most remarkable feats of migration in human history.

The subject of their study is the eastward movement of the Micronesians and Polynesians at first short interisland hops but finally voyages across thousands of miles of trackless ocean that brought them to Hawaii, New Zealand and Easter Island.

Only in recent years have specialists returned to the view that the great journeys across the Pacific were intentional. Legends of epic voyages had previously been dismissed on the ground that they would have been impossible without modern navigation, and it was assumed that the migration resulted from aimless drift.

However, some of the great journeys were made upwind, and computer simulations of the controlling factors have convinced three researchers that accidental drift was unlikely. The trio — Gerard Ward at the Australian National University, John Webb of the University of Minnesota and M. Levison of Queens University in Kingston, Ontario — have simulated 100,000 drifts and 8,000 navigated voyages over various routes.

Wave Patterns

The natives' navigation techniques, which the researchers say have proved reliable in repeated tests, exploit such clues as crisscrossing wave patterns generated by distant islands, bird behavior and clouds that form over land, as well as various types of star observation.

To demonstrate that such epic voyages were possible, Dr. Ben Finney, professor of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, Dr. David Lewis, who is from New Zealand, and a largely Hawaiian crew have sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti using traditional Micronesian navigation techniques.

They covered the 3,337 miles in 32 days, riding in a replica of an early, twin-hulled Polynesian sailing canoe. The old native canoes were held together by coconut fiber lashings and, unlike modern catamarans, their hulls had to be kept close together for added strength. That reduced their stability and limited the amount of sail they could carry. They were also subject to breakup in storms.

The sails, originally made from coconut fiber matting, were far

weaker than canvas, and it is believed that spare matting, spars and lashings, as well as domestic plants and animals, were carried on the long voyages.

Dr. Finney believes that the settlement of even the most remote outposts was a result of exploration. The islanders, he points out,

**Ralph Sawyer,
Atom Scientist,
Is Dead at 83**

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 7 (AP) — Ralph A. Sawyer, 83, retired vice president for research of the University of Michigan and scientific director of the Bikini atom bomb tests of 1946, died yesterday at a nursing home.

Mr. Sawyer, a 1915 graduate of Dartmouth, received his doctorate in physics from the University of Chicago in 1919 and joined the Michigan faculty, where he remained until his retirement in 1965.

He was dean of the university's graduate school for 19 years before becoming a vice president in 1959.

In World War I, Mr. Sawyer designed instruments for the armed forces and in World War II was director of the Navy Projectile Laboratory. In that post, he worked on the Manhattan Project, the program that developed the atomic bomb.

He was called back from the Michigan faculty to supervise the first postwar atomic tests, held on Bikini Atoll in the Pacific in 1946. During that same year, he headed the Phoenix Memorial Project, a University of Michigan research effort on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Albrecht Schoenhals

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP) — Albrecht Schoenhals, 90, one of the "grand old men" of German films, died yesterday.

Mr. Schoenhals, whose career included film roles and stage appearances in Zurich, Basel and Stockholm, studied medicine and did not enter the theater until age 32.

His acting career was suspended by the Nazis in 1941 after he refused to accept a role in the controversial anti-Semitic film "Jud Süss."

Mr. Schoenhals moved back to Baden-Baden and resumed his medical practice, returning to acting after World War II.

He made his last film, "The Damned," in 1968.

had always been able to find new lands by sailing east. As the length of the voyages became longer, he theorized the routes were made sufficiently upwind to assure an easy return home if no land were found.

Dr. Finney has built double sailing canoes and tested their seaworthiness and ability to sail upwind, traveling within 75 degrees of the wind, just enough to reach Tahiti from Hawaii without tacking.

In the 18th century, Capt. James Cook described the twin-hulled sailing canoes then in use by the Polynesians. Visitors to the area heard tales of epic voyages, although such long journeys had by then been abandoned.

Learned Old Sagas

Dr. Lewis grew up on the island of Karotonga, where he attended Maori schools and was immersed in Polynesian culture and language. He has sailed alone across the Atlantic three times and has taken his catamaran around the world. In 1965, he tested Polynesian navigation on a catamaran voyage from Tahiti to New Zealand and, since then, has journeyed widely in native craft using the old techniques.

He is dean of the university's graduate school for 19 years before becoming a vice president in 1959.

In World War I, Mr. Sawyer designed instruments for the armed forces and in World War II was director of the Navy Projectile Laboratory. In that post, he worked on the Manhattan Project, the program that developed the atomic bomb.

The most perplexing navigation aid used by the natives is "te lapa," the occurrence at night of streaks of light radiating from land about six feet below the water's surface. According to Dr. Lewis, the phenomenon is best seen 80 to 100 miles offshore. When the observer is close enough to see the land itself, the effect disappears.

Dr. Lewis has observed the streaks of light and suggests that they may be caused by luminescent creatures disturbed by waves "reflected" from an island. The wave patterns used for navigation include those influenced in various ways (such as refraction and reflection) by islands beyond the horizon, and long, sometimes almost undetectable swells that can be used in lieu of a compass to maintain a heading.

Particularly useful to native navigators are birds that fly from land at dawn to feed, then return at twilight, indicating the direction of land. Dr. Lewis believes the Polynesians may have been encouraged to seek land in the direction of New Zealand as a result of clues furnished by migrating long-tailed cuckoos, which fly there from Tahiti every September. Similar clues may have been provided by golden plovers, which migrate from Tahiti to Hawaii.

Military Must Give Other Reasons for Dismissal

Appeals Court Backs GI Homosexuals

By Kenneth Bredemeier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals here has told the Pentagon it cannot discharge homosexuals from the military without offering specific reasons in addition to their homosexuality.

The court, noting that some homosexuals are allowed to remain in the military, yesterday overturned a lower-court ruling upholding the discharges of Air Force T. Sgt. Leonard Matlovich and Navy Ensign Vernon Berg 3d, two homosexual rights activists.

The military may be able to justify the discharges, the court said, but neither man was given any "reasoned explanation . . . which is intelligible to this court or permits any meaningful judicial review."

The unanimous decision throws the controversial issue of homosexuals serving in the armed forces back to the Defense Department, which only this year changed a long-standing policy so that homosexuals who go less-than-honorably dismissed could apply for honorable discharges.

Seeking Back Pay

Neither the Air Force nor Navy had any immediate comment on the ruling, but both Mr. Matlovich, 36, and Mr. Berg, 27, said they were delighted with the decision. They are seeking reinstatement in the service and back pay for the years since their dismissals.

Mr. Matlovich, who lives in San Francisco, is seeking appointment to the city's Board of Supervisors to replace Harvey Milk, the homosexual activist who was slain last week. The former serviceman said that "like a dictatorships, the Air Force did what it wanted" in cases involving homosexuals. "Now they have to tell homosexuals and the American public their reason."

Mr. Berg, a Naval Academy graduate who now is working on a master's degree at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, said that "the military

has never been confronted about who they keep" in the armed forces. "I've always maintained that all the services can discharge individuals whose sexual acts interfere with their job performances or who have committed some sexual crime."

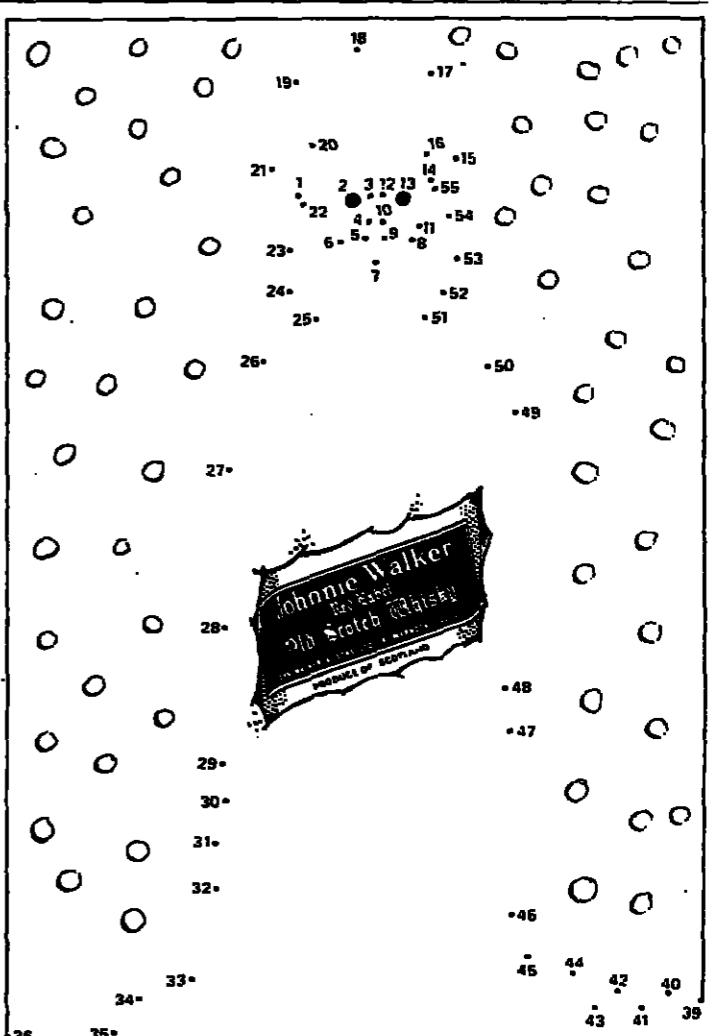
"But they should not have the right to discharge someone on the mere existence of a homosexual past," Mr. Berg said.

The court said that various Air Force review panels had concluded that Mr. Matlovich's record was not sufficient to allow him to keep his assignment at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Va. But several Air Force decisions gave "no hint why it would not be appropriate to retain" Mr. Matlovich.

"The almost total lack of specificity in the Air Force's determination leads one to consider the possibility, for instance, whether Matlovich's failure of retention may have been affected by his 'going public' with his homosexuality and the publicity surrounding his case, and that if his homosexuality had been discovered and handled by the Air Force without public notice, the result might have been different," the decision said. Mr. Matlovich's discharge hearing, in September, 1975, was widely reported.

In Mr. Berg's case, the Navy Administrative Discharge Board "found that his record in the service did not reflect such an outstanding potential as a naval officer as to militate against separation," the appeals court said.

It ruled, however, that the Navy's decision was so imprecise that it could not tell what were the "actual considerations which went into the Navy's ultimate decision not to retain Berg."



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FINANCE

Page 9

To Placate Textile Sector

U.S. Seeks to Limit Cotton From China

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — To placate U.S. textile producers, the Carter administration has had talks with China to get it to limit its growing exports of cotton goods to this country.

From almost no cotton a dozen years ago, China has become this country's sixth-largest supplier of fabrics after Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and India. With shipments now at a rate of 170 million yards a year, China is already the largest single source of cotton textiles imported by the United States and is beginning to ship made-to-order textile fabrics as well.

China has the petroleum base for synthetic fibers and is rapidly developing chemical plants to produce them.

The explosive growth of textile imports from China has come about even though China has had to absorb from 30 percent to 600 percent higher tariffs than most other suppliers to enter the United States market. China is still outside the network of countries that get Most Favored Nation tariff treatment.

Americans from the Office of the Special Trade Representative have been holding textile talks with Chinese liaison officials. Since the

China Buys U.S. Grain

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, Dec. 7 — A senior Chinese official said China intends to buy six million tons of U.S. grain in 1979 and at least five million tons in each of the next three years.

Keng Piao, a Chinese politburo member with special responsibility for foreign affairs, made the statement at a meeting with a delegation of visiting U.S. senators. It was the most specific disclosure of Chinese grain-buying intentions since recent trips to China by U.S. officials, including Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

In other Chinese developments, Peking and Sweden have signed an agreement on industrial, scientific and technological cooperation that opens the door to a vast increase in trade — currently at a low level — between the two countries.

China has also asked two Japanese companies for help in modernizing lead and zinc refineries, company officials said today. China made the request when Mitsubishi Metal Corp., a major non-ferrous metal ore refiner, and Nippon Co., a leading trading house, sent a joint mission to Peking last month. November, a Mitsubishi spokesman said.

N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Giphogenfabriek Fokker also said the Chinese government is interested in producing Fokker F-28 Fellowships under license. The Chinese asked about a licence during the visit of a delegation here a few weeks ago.

Company Reports

Revenue Profits in Millions

Britain		
Barclays Bank	1978	1977
Oper. Net	113.50	103.70
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.
Net Income	122.40	113.30
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.
General Electric	1978	1977
First Half Revenue.....	1,180	1,100
Profits.....	162.90	148.00
Lyons (J.)	1978	1977
Revenue.....	382.00	365.00
Profits.....	9.00	6.40
(Figures in Sterling)		

Netherlands		
Bushmann-Tetradec	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,267	1,127
Profits.....	24.20	22.70
Per Share	6.62	6.18
(Figures in Guilders)		

Switzerland		
Kreditbank	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,303	1,830
Profits.....	1,200	1,000
Per Share	1.20	1.00
(Figures in Swiss Francs)		

U.S.		
International Harvester	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,080	1,710
Profits.....	73.03	57.43
Per Share	2.41	2.56
Revenue.....	6,660	5,970
Profits.....	186.68	202.78
Per Share	6.14	6.88
Tesoro Petroleum	1978	1977
Revenue.....	329.40	302.80
Profits.....	2.50	28.57 loss
Per Share	0.19	
Revenue.....	1,300	1,200
Profits.....	21.62	67.74 loss
Per Share	1.75	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)		

United States and China do not formally recognize each other diplomatically, relations between the two countries are conducted through liaison offices in Washington and in Peking. One U.S. official said: "The United States has expressed the need for planned growth in these imports, and representatives of the People's Republic of China have expressed an interest in exploring how these levels might be defined."

The United States has already signed bilateral restraint agreements — Orderly Marketing Agreements — with 18 other textile-exporting countries. The discussions with China are important and sensitive because of conflicting pressures on the Carter administration.

The domestic textile industry, which considers the competition from China a mounting threat, has heavy influence in Congress. But the administration's broad international strategy calls for improving relations with China.

Another element of pressure involves the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva. The U.S. industry is demanding exemptions for textile and apparel items from any tariff reductions that result from the Geneva talks.

A bill that would have provided such exemptions was vetoed by President Carter on Nov. 11 after warnings from U.S. trading partners that textile exclusion could unravel — perhaps even doom — the delicate negotiations. U.S. textile and apparel tariffs are already the highest in the industrialized world.

Question of Jobs

U.S. industry and labor, which have formed a united front on the trade issue, cite this country's \$5-billion deficit in textile trade for 1978 and argue that tariff liberalization will mean lost income and lost jobs. One out of eight manufacturing workers, many in inner-city core areas, are employed in the textile industry.

Mr. Carter, in vetoing the tariff-exemption bill, said: "We are committed to a healthy and growing textile and apparel industry." Through the China talks, he has tried to show such a commitment.

He has also indicated support for the industry through these other actions:

• Although the United States refuses to exempt textiles from the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the special trade representative, Robert Strauss, is making less generous textile tariff-cutting offers, a U.S. trade official reports.

• In separate negotiations, the United States is demanding an end to restraints such as European "rules of origin" and discriminatory licensing practices by some advanced nations of the Third World that inhibit U.S. textile exports.

The United States absorbs 40 percent of Danish meat exports, by

value, represented mostly by 11-to-21-pound cans of ham which are used primarily to produce slices of luncheon meat sold in supermarkets and restaurants.

Danish ham is a premium product sold at prices 10 or 15 percent higher than the next biggest ham imports from Poland and 20 or 25 percent above U.S.-produced ham and the number three import source, Yugoslavia.

When the extra duties go into force, an extra 8 percent will be added to the price for Danish ham because that is the amount of subsidy which Washington estimates Danish farmers receive from the European Economic Community.

While in the entire scheme of America's foreign trade canned ham is a small item, for little Denmark it is a vital income-producing export. Denmark this year will sell to the United States goods worth more than \$360 million dollars, of which canned ham has a total value of \$170 million.

"This is very difficult for the people of Denmark to understand," Kjeld Ejler, director of the Danish Agricultural Council, said this week in an interview. "Here we are a country with a history of close relations with the United States and a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization facing these extra duties while our chief competitors from Eastern Europe face no such threat."

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NYSE Closing Prices December 7

ADVERTISING																		
12 Month Stock High Low Div.		Sls. In \$ Yld.		P/E 100s.		Close Prev		Chge		Close Prev		Chge		Close Prev		Chge		
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	
39%	28% ACF	2.10	6.6	7.9	32%	32	32	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
22%	15% AMF	1.24	7.4	7.119	16%	16%	16%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
14%	8% APL	1	10.50	7.5	10%	9%	10%	+ 1%	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
43%	32% ARA	1.64	4.7	8	26%	35%	35%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
31%	19% ASA	1	4.2	4.2	24%	23%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
14%	8% AT&T	48	4.7	5.8	10%	10%	10%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
40	27% Abbott	2.15	24.5	7.44	351	34%	34%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
23%	11% AcmeC	1	5.7	6	4	17%	17%	17%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
6%	3% AdmDg	.04	1.9	5	28	33%	33%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
13	11% AdexA	1.11e	9.2	7.4	12%	12%	12%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
8%	13% AdmM	2.8e	18	8	39	5%	5%	5%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
32%	13% Address	2.8	18.1	9.78	24.2	24.8	24.8	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
45%	31% AdmM	2.2	5.4	5	70.1	47.4	47.4	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
15	12% Aguirre	3.3	308	14	13.76	13.76	13.76	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
4	21% Aileen	41	21	25	25	25	25	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
31%	22% AircFrd	.46	2.5	9	124	24	24	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
26%	14% AirlFrT	1	5.111	53	19.9	19.9	19.9	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
15%	11% Altona	8.7	17.3	11	11%	12	12%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
14%	14% AltoGas	1.40	9.1	6	3	15%	15%	15%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
9%	7% Alof	0.87	11.	82	8	7%	7%	7%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
99%	82% Alof	.07	9	11.290	84	53	84	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
114	100% Alof	P	11	11.	230	104	104	104	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
104%	90% Alof	P	9.44	10.	26.0	21.9	91.9	91.9	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
73	77% Alof	P	8.28	11.	26.0	78.4	78.4	78.4	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
27%	13% Alaskin	.66	4.5	14	10.8	15.8	14.6	14.6	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
40	14% Albany	1	5.8	6	12	21.8	21.8	21.8	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
9%	6% Albany	.36	5.1	10	21	7.4	7	7	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
45%	24% Albany	.96	2.6	8	7	37	36.2	36.2	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
37	21% AlcanA	2.9	5.5	34.3	24.6	33%	33%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
31%	21% AlcoSid	1.16e	4.4	6	45	25%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
8%	5% Alexander	.40	7.6	6	7	5%	5%	5%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
15	34% AllesAir	1	4.5	8	16	22	21.3	22	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
29%	16% AligLd	1.87	8.2	4.2	23.4	22%	22%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
20%	13% AligLd	1.28	8.1	7	27	15.8	15.8	15.8	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
39%	31% AligLg	.3	9.3	5	32	22%	22%	22%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
23%	20% AligP	2.19	9.9	4	22.6	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
21%	16% AligP	1.72	10.10	5.3	17.4	17	17%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
19%	13% AllenGo	1	6.7	6	20	15	14%	14%	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
35%	20% AllerGen	.50	7.15	15	29.6	29%	29%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
45%	29% AllCh	.52	6.7	27.6	30%	30	30	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
15%	9% AllDildm	.50	7.8	8	16	11.6	11.6	11.6	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
16%	8% AllDldm	.50	5.3	2	11.14	11.14	11.14	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
28%	18% AllDldm	1.40	5.9	6	40	23.4	23.4	23.4	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
30%	21% AllDlc	1.50	4.7	5	31	31	31	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
16%	8% AllDlr	5.05	4.9	32	12.2	12.2	12.2	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
22%	14% AlphPr	.72e	4.8	5	13	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
53	38% AlphAid	2	4.1	7	13	48.6	48	48	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
21%	13% AmisUs	1	6.815	12	14.6	14.6	14.6	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
53%	31% Amox	2.20	4.7	27	24.5	45%	45%	45%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
49%	38% Amox	.03	6.7	163	46	45	45	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
20%	12% Amcord	1.10	6.6	6	25	17	16%	16%	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
26%	16% Amrc	1.20	6.5	5	9	17.5	17.5	17.5	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
33%	22% AHess	1b	3.4	10	181	29.4	29	29	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
73	52% AHesPr	1.50	5.4	10	64.2	63%	64.4	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
19%	9% AmAir	.40	3.1	4	518	13	13	13	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
91%	3% AmAir	w1	108	5%	5%	5%	5%	—	—	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
22%	19% AmAir	2.18	11.	25	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
20%	12% Baker	1.20B	8.9	6	17	13%	13%	13%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
53	39% Bakrds	4	7.9	7	141	51	50	50%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
43%	33% BakrdsI	1.20	3.1	9	392	38.6	38.6	38.6	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
20%	12% BakrdsM	.60	3.9	8	151	154	154	154	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
23%	22% BakrdsR	1.20	7.6	177	26.5	26.5	26.5	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
36	23% BAKrds	1.08	4	9	82	23%	23%	23%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
114%	61% BakuVt	1.08	4.6	9	82	54%	52%	53%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
27%	24% BakUo	5.5	6	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
27%	24% BakUo	2.18	21	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—	
27%	24% BakUo	2.20	9.5	6	17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
27%	24% BakUo	2.20	9.5	6	17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%	—	10%	—	10%	—
27%	24% BakUo	2.20	9.5	6	17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%	10%	10%	10%</td					

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Flash...Paris Bourse

DEC. 7, 1978

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Dec. 7	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	% YIELD	EARN. PER SHL. '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	593 - 300	538	539 - 526	7	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	Capital increase: one free share for 5 old ones, valid as of Jan. 1, 1978.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	930 - 322.10	789	779 - 762	9	3.5	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	Group 3rd quarter '78 turnover (ex. taxes) 987.09 MF vs. 805 MF (+22.6%).
BSN GERVAS DANONE.....	Glass food	690 - 311.60	580	580 - 562	29	4.7	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	As of Sept. 30, group constl. turnover = 10,790 MF vs. 9,618 MF (+12.2%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214.90 - 125	183.50	185 - 182.50	12	6.4	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA, 9 months '78 sales = 2,088 MF (+17.7% vs. 9 months '77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	134.20 - 80	126	127 - 123.10	9	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Activity up abroad [Africa, Mid & Far East] and 1979 looks further promising.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE ...	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	131.80	129.80 - 126.10	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	CCF lead manager of int'l consortium in extra \$130m, credit for Brazil power project.
CREDIT INDISTR. & COMM. ..	Bank	133 - 74	124.80	125 - 123	14	5.6	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCIA) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 1.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	65.50	65.10 - 61	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 9 months '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 4,258 MF (+3.3% vs. '77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	370 - 142	341	339.80 - 333.10	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net operating income p. sh. 20.4F. vs. 15.7F. Net div.: 13F. vs. 11F.
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	462	468 - 461	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	Ferodo acquires Some Europe Transmissions (Saint-Etienne).
IMETAL.....	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	57.20	56.30 - 54.90	6	6.6	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem. '78 turnover \$212.8 Mil. vs. \$171.2 Mil. in '77 (+24%).
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	580	584 - 579	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	First 9 months consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 1,293 MF (+26% vs. '77).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	38.50 - 15	27.30	27.40 - 27	—	5.5	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Banque Rothschild-Cie. du Nord must be submitted to December 19 meeting.
PECHINNEY-U.G.-KUHLMANN..	Chromium	110 - 63	82	82.90 - 77.60	15	6.1	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st 9 months '78 consol. turnover = 20,392 (+3,692) of which 52.5% from overseas.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN....	Holding	535 - 241.10	500	499 - 488	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	GEPCO, key transport subsidiary acquiring Transports Circoen and STC.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	98 - 51.20	82.50	82 - 79.90	—	7.3	— - - - -	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 vs. 9,278.59 MF (+1.9%).
REDOLITE.....	Mail order	650 - 451	560	565 - 556	12	3.2	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	1st 8-month '78-'79 group consol. turnover = 2,445 MF vs. 2,077 MF (+17.7%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	123.70	124 - 116.50	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 1978 consol. turnover 13,164 MF vs. 12,324 MF in 1977 (+6.8%).
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	343.70	353 - 343.50	—	10.5	[not relevant]	25,300	Robeco assembly sets 5% share distribution (77-78) as of December 2.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1900 - 1339	1895	1870 - 1845	27	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	1st sem. '78-'79 group consol. turnover 363.77 MF vs. 314.27 MF (+15.75%).

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SDR 25,000,000

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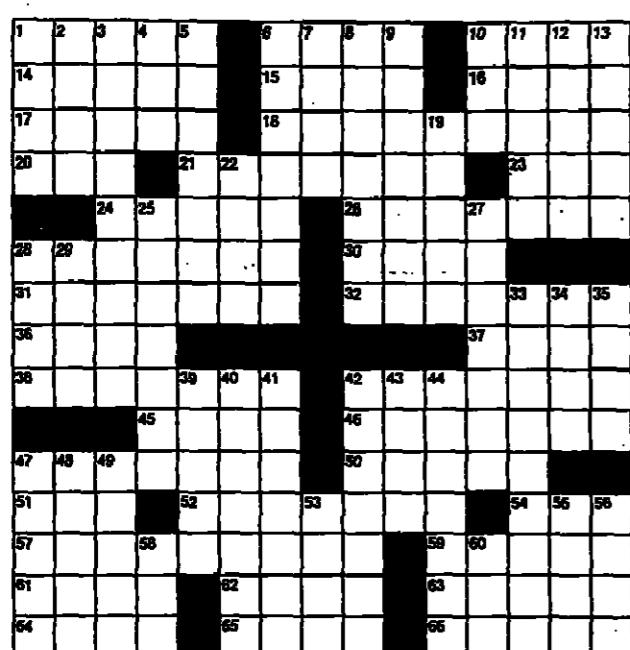
9% Bonds Due 1988

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8th December, 1978

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Moleska



ACROSS

- 1 She wrote "With Shuddering Fall".
- 4 Hacienda room.
- 10 Keep — (perverse).
- 14 Emergency currency.
- 15 Moslem prayer leader.
- 16 Out of line.
- 17 City in Tuscany.
- 18 Having no equal.
- 20 Actress Rehan.
- 21 Roman historian.
- 22 Chemical suffix.
- 23 Consummated.
- 24 Nathan, once.
- 25 Contestant at Henley.
- 26 Heart-shaped Appearances.
- 27 Bauxite and Siderite.
- 28 Thalia's sister.
- 29 Group employed by a vintner.
- 30 "For men must weep": Kingsley.
- 31 Susa was its capital.
- 32 Diva's song.

DOWN

- 1 Peak in Thessaly.
- 2 Tart.
- 3 Holds dear.
- 4 German article.
- 5 Kitchen implement.
- 6 Wholehearted.
- 7 Mine, in Marseilles.
- 8 Red sage.
- 9 Sealed vials for hypodermics.
- 10 Bern's river.
- 11 Aviary sound.
- 12 Role in Chekhov's "The Seagull".
- 13 Tenth U.S. President.
- 14 — in the face (sharp rebuke).
- 15 Final.
- 16 Nonconformist.
- 17 African plain.
- 18 Upward: Prefix.
- 19 Edith or Osbert (sharp rebuke).
- 20 Finial.
- 21 Egyptian maternity goddess.
- 22 Graybeard.
- 23 Spotted.
- 24 Man from Dundee.
- 25 River duck.
- 26 Relative of 'twas.
- 27 Beard.
- 28 Man from Dundee.
- 29 Uncle's love.
- 30 "A Rose," 1925 song.
- 31 Stonecrop.
- 32 Battled.
- 33 Color.
- 34 Kind of pop or cracker.
- 35 "Fur —," Beethoven piece.
- 36 Encountered.
- 37 Captivated.
- 38 In NE Iowa.
- 39 U.S.R. livestock market.
- 40 Small streams.
- 41 U.S.M.A. man.
- 42 Doddering.
- 43 Landlocked harbor.
- 44 Wholehearted.
- 45 Mine, in Marseilles.
- 46 Stripe made by a whip.
- 47 Cuzco's country.
- 48 The same: Lat.
- 49 Rested.
- 50 Reverence.

WEATHER

	C	F	C	F	Rain
ALGARVE	18	64	Overscast	MADRID	10 50
AMSTERDAM	18	65	Mist	MIAMI	29 94
ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy	MILAN	—
BEIRUT	21	70	Overscast	MONTRÉAL	—
BELGRADE	—	21	Overscast	MOSCOW	—
BERLIN	—	21	Mist	MUNICH	9 14
BREMEN	—	21	Fair	NEW YORK	10 50
BUCHAREST	—	25	Fair	OSLO	10 14
CAPRI	19	66	Overscast	PARIS	5 41
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Overscast	PRAGUE	2 28
COSTA RICA	18	66	Overscast	ROME	9 48
DUBLIN	18	66	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—
EDINBURGH	18	66	Overscast	TEHRAN	11 52
FLORENCE	—	43	Fair	TEL AVIV	21 70
FRANKFURT	—	43	Fair	TOKYO	9 48
GENEVA	—	19	Mist	TURKEY	14 57
HELSINKI	—	19	Mist	VADUZA	—
ISTANBUL	—	22	Fair	WARSAW	4 28
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	11 52
LISBON	17	63	Fair	ZURICH	—
LONDON	8	46	Mist		Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Fair		Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700
GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; off offices of 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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December 7, 1978

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Observer

Paging Jackie In the Nonbooks

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For the addict of Jackie books, very little sustenance has rolled off the presses this past week. Despite its promising title, "Jackie Oo-la-la!" turns out to be just another humdrum series of anecdotes by a Paris bellboy who carried Mrs. Onassis' luggage through the lobby of the Crillon one day in 1969.

Persons hungering for scandalous anecdotes will get little nourishment here, unless they can be satisfied by the bellboy's complaint that Mrs. Onassis walked as though her feet burn, and that she spoke French with a slight lisp.

Three chapters are given over to speculation that she did not realize she was staying at the Crillon, but thought she was staying at the Ritz. We also learn that her luggage was not the best quality, and that she became irritated because the doorman failed to recognize her.

Scarcely more titillating is "Rifling Jackie's Silver Chest," a 294-page opus by Perry Twinning, who claims to have been Mrs. Onassis' burglar during her stopovers in London. Twinning burgled Jackie's rooms on numerous occasions, if his story can be believed, but found little of value.

From this he concludes Mrs. Onassis is a woman who places undue importance on baubles and has little interest in spiritual values. Mostly, however, his book is a tepid paean to the virtues of his famous victim. Her checkbooks, which he found in desk drawers, were always neatly balanced, he reports. Inspecting her toothpaste — where he thought small diamonds might be concealed — he noted that she was the kind of woman who put the cap back on the tube.

* * *

A slightly different Jackie emerges from Harrison Houston's 400-page "Sawdust Jackie." During the 1950s, Houston was a butcher in Washington. Jackie — then Mrs. Kennedy — came to his shop frequently to buy meat and never failed to ask why he spread sawdust on the floor.



Baker

Dobbin was pulling a cart of watermelons through the alley behind Diamond's house last summer when the two fell into conversation, and this book is the result. Mrs. Onassis' lawyers say the book is a fiction and a fraud, which is the sure way to incite addicts of Jackie literature into storming the bookshops.

Mrs. Onassis denies ever owning a horse named Dobbin or ever owing a shay. This raises questions about Dobbin's claim that he could have been a great racehorse if Jackie had not taken such cruel delight in crying, "We'll hitch old Dobbin to the shay."

According to Dobbin's story, he was sold to a used-horse dealer in 1958 after Mrs. Kennedy tired of going places in a shay and started traveling sidesaddle.

Skeptical readers may suspect that Dobbin's book is horsefeathers, but Jackie books, of course, are not written for skeptical readers. They are written for people who need fodder, of whom there are enough to make every publisher a Croesus.

LONDON — Dressed in scarlet tunics, their faces nearly hidden under tall, bearskin bobbies, soldiers of the Queen's Guard put on an elaborate performance each day at Buckingham Palace with the changing of the guard.

The guards are impeccable in drill and have come to embody the ideal in spit-and-polish ceremonial troops. In fact, many think the guards are little more than play soldiers, actors performing a role that has little relation to the rigors of military life.

Yet most guards battalions are found in dappled battle dress, their faces blackened for night duty. Guards units serve with the British Army from Hong Kong in the Far East to Belize in Central America, from the British armored units in West Germany to night patrols in Northern Ireland.

Crack Troops

They are considered crack troops, ranking with a handful of other British units like the paratroopers, the Marine commandos and the Royal Green Jackets.

Their history stretches back more than 300 years. They served under the Duke of Marlborough on the continent and were with Wellington at Waterloo; they marched to the relief of Khartoum, and fought on the fields of Flanders in World War I and in North Africa, Italy and Western Europe in World War II; since then, they have been in the jungles of Malaya and Borneo and the hills of Kenya and Cyprus.

"If you would ask me to defend a difficult position," says Field Marshal Michael Carver, "or attack in a set-piece battle, I would choose the guards every time."

As fighting troops they are considered tough, dogged, disciplined and reliable, if somewhat unimaginative, with something of the professional drill skills and esprit de corps of the U.S. Marines.

Recruiting

Because of their reputation as a top-flight military unit, the guards have little trouble recruiting soldiers for the ranks.

And because of the guards regiments' rating on the social scale, young men of the upper classes who wish to serve in Britain's armed forces often try to become guards officers.

The officers dress for dinner

* * *

The officers dress for dinner

The Queen's Guards Under the Bearskins, They're Real Soldiers

and sit at tables laid out with the regimental silver.

Earlier this century, a story of the guards goes, a young aristocrat, a guards officer, returned from the horrors of the trenches in France and was asked by a socialite what the war was like. The officer remarked: "My dear, you'll never believe the noise — and the people."

But nowadays, although the guards still get a high proportion of Britain's upper classes, officers must measure up to the standards expected of modern warriors in an elite unit. "Playboys don't last very long in the guards any more," says a senior officer.

Most guards officers and men like the contrast between their ceremonial roles and their field service.

The constant change between the two keeps us from getting stale," says Maj. Nigel Swearing of the Coldstream Guards.

Ceremonial Side

And so, the public sees only one side of the guards, colorful

as they are. "People are fascinated by the ceremony they see at the palace, the trooping of the color, and other state occasions," says Maj. R.A.G. Courage of the Grenadier Guards.

"Some tourist authorities have suggested we change the guard three times a day to accommodate all the visitors who want to see the ceremony," Maj. Courage goes on. "But that shows a lack of comprehension of what the guards are all about. The ceremony has meaning that derives from tradition. We are the queen's bodyguards. We are also a vital part of the British Army. The guards are real."

"If all you want is the ceremony without the meaning and reality behind it, you could hire a bunch of actors to perform three or four times a day. But then, they wouldn't be the guards, would they?"

Currently, there are seven regiments of guards. Two are Horse Guards — the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals.

The latter led the British forces across France into Belgium, and the Irish Guards

formed the point of the ground attack to support the U.S. and British paratroopers involved in the ill-fated Arnhem operation.

The Irish Guards were created in 1900 by Queen Victoria in recognition of the bravery of Irish troops in the South African war. The Welsh Guards were organized by King George V in 1915, in order that all elements of the United Kingdom would have a guards regiment.

Multiplying

Before World War II the various regiments were known as "The Brigade of Guards." The battalions multiplied during the war, forming guards brigades and a guards armored division.

The latter led the British forces across France into Belgium, and the Irish Guards



formed the point of the ground attack to support the U.S. and British paratroopers involved in the ill-fated Arnhem operation.

After the war, defense cuts reduced the size of the regiments and they were called the Guards Division.

The latest change in nomenclature groups all the Horse and Foot Guards in the Household Division, that is, guarding the royal household; the division numbers about 5,500 men.

As an officer leaves a room, the senior guards noncommissioned officer always asks: "Permission to carry on, sir."

Field Marshal Carver once asked a guards sergeant major what he would do if the marshal said "No" to the request.

"We'd carry on just the same, sir," came the response.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Mama Knows Best: Lawmaker Axes Trip

His mother said "No," but Rep. Charles Wilson wouldn't listen, so she went over his head to Speaker of the House Thomas (Tip) O'Neill. Wilson, a Texas Democrat who had been threatened by terrorists on a trip to Nicaragua, was planning a visit to Mexico. But his mother, Mrs. Charles Wilson, insisted he shouldn't go, and called on O'Neill to back her up. "I've been on the phone for 30 minutes with your mother, and you're not going to Mexico," Wilson quoted O'Neill as saying. "What you have to understand," O'Neill said, "is that your mother is holding me personally responsible for your well-being." For good measure, O'Neill added, "You do want to be re-appointed to the Appropriations Committee, don't you?" Wilson agreed not to go.

In Italy, world ski champion Ingrid Steinmark of Sweden said his secret wish is to ski with Pope John Paul II. In Sweden I did it with King [Carl] Gustaf. And now I will like to race but a stroll, and to make a chat with him. I am a Protestant and he is a Catholic, but who cares? Are we not living in ecumenical times?"

Harvard University law professor Arthur R. Miller has struck again. Known as much for his demanding courses as for his sense of the ridiculous, Miller is a campus legend for his animated lectures. With a SRO lecture-hall crowd of several hundred professors and students, Miller closed down the aisle in a white three-piece suit to a wild standing ovation. He danced his way into the center of the room, where he tried to crash a toga party. An irate fraternity man "whacked" Miller on the head and tossed him out. Amid the laughter and cheers, Miller shot a question to his class: "When a toga-wearing twerp knocks down a disco dancer on the toga dance-floor right-of-way, does toga law or disco law prevail?"

Actor Robert Redford was on the hot seat in Las Vegas. His electrically wired saddle short-circuited while he was riding a stallion on the set of the movie, "The Electric Horseman," being filmed in the gigantic six-story British Broadcasting Corp. project to televise all 37 of Shakespeare's plays. "He didn't allow any discussion with me on Juliet's sexuality because he was besotted with having a child Juliet. He stamped on my efforts to make the girl more sexually aware and more mature," Alvin Rakoff, who directed the play shown Sunday in Britain (due in the United States next year and offered for sale around the world), was out of the country, but newspapers quoted him as saying: "I think she's talking absolute nonsense. She is a young and very inexperienced actress, a child obviously hurt by reviews of her performance."

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British singer Shirley Bassey was arrested in London and charged with being drunk and disorderly, police said. The 41-year-old performer from Wales was arrested after police were called to her home in the fashionable Belgravia district. Neighbors phoned police to report screaming and shouting from the residence. Miss Bassey, charged under the name Shirley Carter, was released on bail and is due to appear in court Dec. 21.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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